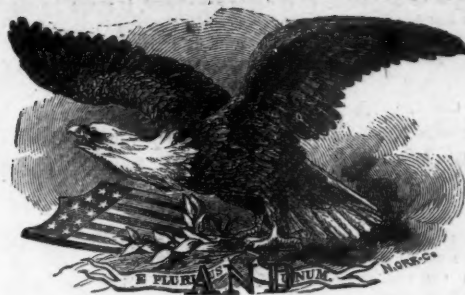


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



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CONTENTS OF NUMBER SIX.

Monitors.....	81	Wagons for Indian Fighting..	87
The Army.....	82	New Orleans Prize Money....	87
"Regular" among the Peni- ans.....	82	Army Personal.....	87
Army Organization.....	83	Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	88
Obituary.....	83	The Negro Soldier Discussion..	88
Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.	84	Abstract of Special Orders 18- Indian Troubles.....	85
The Indians.....	85	sued from the Adjutant-Gen- eral's Office for the week ending September 21, 1868..	90
Various Naval Matters.....	85	The Launch of a Floating Dock	91
The Progress of Science in War.....	86	Navy Gazette.....	91
A Change of Station Desired.	86	The National Guard.....	92
Pastors in the Navy.....	86		

MONITORS.

IN one of its recent issues (that of July 18th), the *Army and Navy Gazette* attacked the London *Times* for declaring that the Russians had a number of monitors in their iron-clad fleet; and it expressed its incredulity (or its knowledge) by saying, "as for ourselves, we doubt the fact. We do not believe Admiral BOUTAKOFF has fourteen monitors in his fleet." We must confess our surprise, therefore, to find that, in a still more recent issue (that of September 5th), the same paper says something quite different. "We never doubted the circumstance," it alleges, "nor attempted to throw a doubt upon it, that the Russians were the holders of a large amount of cupola property." That is to say, if we interpret aright, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in discussing *The Times'* assertion that the Russians possessed monitors, first said "We doubt the fact," and then, six weeks later, declared, "We never doubted the circumstance, nor attempted to throw a doubt upon it."

Evidently, either in the interim the *Army and Navy Gazette* received new light on the subject under discussion, and found out what the Russians do possess, or else it is wont to use language with certain mysterious inner meanings—in some hidden sense, diplomatic, Delphic, perhaps Pickwickian, and, at all events, requiring interpretation before, to ordinary people, it can be made to mean exactly the contrary of what it says. But the way in which the *Gazette* reconciles its later with its former dictum, must, in justice to its final opinion, as well as to its ingenuity, be quoted. It declares that the monitors in question "are only fit for inland sea navigation, and for coast defences." That is to say, as nearly as we can make out, a "sea-going monitor" is, in the *Gazette's* terminology, a "fact," while an "inland-sea-going monitor" is only a circumstance. Hence it proves its consistency in declaring "we doubt the fact," but "never doubted the circumstance."

Pleasantly apart, the Russian monitors may be tersely defined as small, handy vessels, of moderate draft of water, with 12-inch thick iron turrets, that carry guns able to pierce the most powerful of the English iron-clads. They were built for the defence of St. Petersburg, of Cronstadt, and of those adjacent waters which, before the introduction of the monitor into naval warfare, were ruled by Great Britain. The ease with which the British Navy once held so large a part of the now-protected Russian coasts and waters on the Baltic at its mercy, is a matter of recent history. The *Gazette* swells with a pardonable patriotic pride over the "*Bellerophons*, *Herculeses*, *Monarchs*, *Inconstants*, *Iron Dukes*, *Triumphs*, *Swiftsures*," etc., and declares it is "content to say that the naval supremacy of England is more likely to be maintained by ships built on the broadside principle,

the capabilities of which we thoroughly understand, than by new-fangled craft" of the monitor persuasion. Let us be content to suggest, therefore, that if this array of high-side, vulnerable, and clumsy old-fangled craft, from the *Bellerophon* to the *Swiftsure*, etc., should venture into the Baltic with hostile intent, it would be so badly handled by the new-fangled craft there as to repeat the masterly withdrawal which Admiral NAPIER effected during the Crimean war. The doughty admiral, at the head of his invincible English armada, beheld by his own bravura, pushed into the Russian waters, while the air was dense with his ferocious menaces; but after a reconnoissance at a very safe distance, he found Cronstadt looking so infernally ugly, that he turned tail and beat an ignominious retreat. Not less hasty, we fancy, would be the retrograde of any high-side, rolling, thinly-clad fleet of Great Britain which should go out to reconnoitre this "cupola property" now in the Baltic, so "uninhabitable," with "no freeboard," and so "unseaworthy" that "no prudent (British) seaman would trust himself in any one of them in a winter's gale, either in the English Channel or the Bay of Biscay."

The *Gazette* seems to regard the question between high-side iron clads and monitors as one between well-understood vessels on the one hand, and experimental vessels on the other. But will it be believed that it refers to "ships built on the broadside principle," as those "the capabilities of which we thoroughly understand?" And will it be believed that it calls monitors "new-fangled craft, the strength of which, whether in an attacking or in a defensive point of view, is supported rather by theory than by practice?" Verily, this is turning the tables with a vengeance—it is more, it is turning the cold shoulder on history. According to our way of thinking, it is the monitors whose practical value in war is a matter of "practice," and the broadside iron-clads whose efficiency is a matter of theory. As nearly as we can remember, it is the former alone which have been tested in many a hard-fought fight—the latter, whose power, either offensive or defensive, is a subject of mere speculation.

And, indeed, so far as the high-side iron-clads have been tested, they have proved failures. The Shoeburyness experiments have demonstrated that there is not one of them that can resist modern naval projectiles. What "capabilities" an iron-clad is expected to possess, if power to keep out the enemy's shot be not among them, it is difficult to see. The capabilities of the English vessels are, certainly, since the Shoeburyness trials, "thoroughly understood"—but it is understood that they can be riddled by the artillery of any one of the despised Russian coast-defence monitors.

Now we understand that even the *Gazette* (which, by the way, gives a well-merited lash to Captain COWPER COLES's cupolas and to the ship of Sir CHARLES NAPIER) does not pretend to assert that the present high-side ships of the English navy are the vessels best adapted to defensive purposes. If so, and if, also, the British iron-clad fleet cannot beat the enemy in his coastwise strongholds, provided he is defended by monitors—are not the principles which have governed its designs erroneous? What can these vessels do, which iron-clads ought to do, either for attack or defence?

The *Gazette* adds, with a curious humor, that "until a monitor is built capable of contending successfully with all kinds of weather to be found in such stormy latitudes as the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay," the "naval supremacy of England is more likely to be maintained by ships built on the broadside principle." Whether a monitor ever visited the English Channel, or whether a monitor ever doubled Cape Horn itself, or whether the whole coast of the Western Hemisphere from Halifax along to Cape Horn, and from Cape Horn north again to San Francisco (say ten thousand miles), has ever been traversed by monitors, we shall leave the *Gazette* to consider. It probably "doubts the fact;" but, perhaps, on reflection, it might "admit the circumstance." However, the humor of the *Gazette's* assertion lies not so much in comparing it with what monitors have actually done, as in comparing it with what "ships built on the broadside principle have done." These very localities which it selects for mention have, according to the official reports of experimental trials, been the scenes of the failures of these ships. We have read the reports of Admiral WARDEN and other high authorities, and from them we judge that the "capabilities" of high-side iron-clads for so rolling in a moderate swell as to make it nearly impossible to work the guns at all, while hitting an object is mere chance, have been so demonstrated by practice as well as theory as to be "thoroughly understood."

We in America often have, it is true, words of high praise for the English iron-clads—but it is always for their excellence in construction, not for their faults of design. Their magnificent steam machinery is properly the subject of our envy, especially when contrasted with our own; and the splendid workmanship of their hulls is beyond all praise. But as to the design of these vessels as engines of war—it is quite a different matter. Why, it was years after the British iron-clads were built before they possessed a gun-carriage able to work anything above a 64-pounder; and it is only very lately that a gun-carriage has been put afloat able, on an experimental cruise, to work ordnance even as heavy as a 12-ton gun. What sort of prospective service, we repeat, was in the heads of the designers of these iron-clads? The simple truth is that the high-side iron-clad is a feeble, groping and experimental step in an old path, while the monitor leaps, with one bound, wholly beyond the beaten track of naval architecture, and in so doing vaults the obstacles which to this day beset the path of the old model. It is at once audacious and revolutionary in design; it admits no compromise or tinkering, and must stand or fall on its own merits. Russia, Sweden and America have been content, thus far, to adopt and abide by the monitor principle.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* mentions that two new improvements in the needle-gun have recently been submitted to the Prussian war office for approval. One, which is the invention of Lieutenant Random, gets rid of two movements in loading, and increases the rapidity of the fire about 25 per cent. The other, which is due to a country gentleman named Borst, also gets rid of some of the movements, and nearly doubles the rapidity of fire, raising it to fourteen or fifteen shots per minute. The latter invention, moreover, fills up the hollow chamber behind the charge, diminishes the escape of gas, and increases the force of the explosion;

THE ARMY.

CAPTAIN Daniel Madden, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was recently tried before a General Court-martial in San Antonio, Texas, for a violation of the 18th and 36th Articles of War and of the 3d section, chapter 230, of the Act of Congress approved July 17th, 1862. The court found the accused not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and, therefore, acquitted him. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, makes the following remarks on the case:

The evidence of First Sergeant George W. Dixon, and private Thomas Callahan, both of Company L, Sixth Cavalry, establishes the fact that Private Callahan was employed for a number of months in the family of Captain Daniel Madden as a servant, doing no military duty during this time, except attending muster and inspections, and during this period, Captain Daniel Madden was in command of Company L, Sixth Cavalry, and responsible for the employment of these men, Callahan, and Riley, of Company L, and for these months Captain Madden certified on his pay-accounts, "That he did not, during the term so charged, or any part thereof, keep or employ a soldier as waiter or servant."

Sergeant Dixon further testified, that "Private Riley was stable orderly for the Company, L, and at the same time took care of Captain Madden's horses, and that this man, Riley, was employed the whole time, from September, 1866, to September, 1867, as stable orderly of Company L, or stable guard as it is called in another place. No regulation authorizes any such detail as stable orderly for a cavalry company, and it would appear from the evidence, that this man Riley was kept continuously on guard for the period of one year."

The genuineness of the company and post records introduced as evidence, should have been established, and the muster rolls of this company should have been introduced in evidence. From a careful review of the record, it is apparent that this case was not thoroughly prosecuted by the judge-advocate. The record further shows, that criminal irregularities existed in the company commanded by Captain Madden, for the period of about one year.

The court having been dissolved and it being impracticable to reconvene it, farther proceedings in this case cannot be had. The proceedings and findings of the General Court-martial in the case of Captain D. Madden, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, are disapproved. Captain Daniel Madden will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

BREVE Major-General A. C. Gillem, commanding the Fourth Military District, makes the following remarks upon the case of a private soldier who was recently tried before a General Court-martial in his command:

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Private William B. Thornton, Company H, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, are approved.

The evidence in this case shows that Private Thornton, being suspected of having concealed in his trunk certain articles of clothing formerly belonging to Private Martin (deceased), was ordered by First Sergeant Skemp to open it. He alleged that he had lost the key and could not do so, whereupon the sergeant, (having previously called him "a damned liar and a thief") rushed upon him, struck him in the neck, and choked him up against the gun-rack. The accused then struck the sergeant. In reply to a question by the court, as follows: "Did the prisoner use more force in striking the sergeant than was necessary for his defence?" Corporal McMurry, a witness for the prosecution, answered: "I should think not, sir." It finally appears that when the trunk was opened (with a key procured from another man) only Private Thornton's own private property was found therein.

It is apparent to the mind of the commanding general that a thorough investigation by the company commander of the facts in this case should have resulted in his preferring charges against Sergeant Skemp for his unwarrantable conduct, rather than against Private Thornton. Such treatment of enlisted men as is developed by the evidence in this case cannot but prove destructive to the discipline and efficiency of the service, and calls for the severest censure of the commanding general.

Private Thornton seems to have only exercised the right guaranteed every person—that of self-defence—and the court by the leniency of its sentence, shows the members have properly appreciated the construction to be placed upon his act.

The sentence awarded by the court is remitted, and the prisoner will be restored to duty.

BREVE Major-General R. C. Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana, makes the following remarks upon the proceeding of a Garrison Court-martial in the cases of certain privates of the First Infantry:

The proceedings and findings in these cases have been approved by the authority which convened the court, and the sentences confirmed and ordered to be duly executed, the records were forwarded to the department commander for his supervision, in compliance with the Paragraph 898, Revised Regulations. The records are found to be fatally defective in not showing that the recorder was sworn as such. The Recorder of a Garrison or Regimental Court-martial is required to take two oaths in presence of the accused—one as a member of the court, which is administered by himself, and another as Recorder, which is administered by the senior member. The latter oath is the same as that which is prescribed for the judge-advocate of a General Court-martial. The proceedings are set aside, and the sentences will not be executed. The officer who appointed this court overlooked one of the requirements of General Orders No. 24, current series, Headquarters, Fifth Military District, now in force in this Department, to wit: "When a Gar-

risson or Regimental court is convened, it must be made to appear in the order appointing the court that it was impracticable to convene a field officers' court." The attention of officers appointing such courts is again directed to that order, which must be complied with.

On the 7th inst. Lieutenant-General Sherman telegraphed from St. Louis to Governor Hunt of Colorado as follows:

I would make no concessions to clamor, but would assure the people of Denver that if they want to fight Indians they can have all they want. The great bulk of the Arapahoes have surrendered to General Sheridan at Fort Dodge. He has one column after the Cheyennes on the Cimarron, and another toward Beaver Creek. General Grant promises me more cavalry, and now that the Indians are clearly in the wrong, I will not prevent your people from chastising them if they are really in earnest; but it is more than one small army can do to defend every ranch in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, and Kansas. The settlers should collect and defend their own property, leaving the regular troops to go after the Indians.

In disapproving the proceedings of a General Court-martial in the case of a private soldier of the First U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan makes the following remarks:

A soldier who was indicted in the specifications as an accomplice of the accused—but not put on his trial at the same time with him—was introduced as a witness for the defence. He was objected to as being incompetent by reason of interest. The Court overruled the objection, and he proceeded to testify. During the examination, however, the witness was again objected to. The Court then proceeded to examine him upon his *voir dire*, after which the objection was sustained and the witness rejected. In so doing the Court committed a fatal error. An accomplice, whether indicted or not, is a competent witness for the prosecution or defence, if he has not been put on his trial at the same time with his companion in crime. The degree of credit which should be given to the testimony of the witness, is exclusively within the province of the Court to decide. It may or it may not believe him, but it cannot legally refuse to admit him. A further fatal error was committed by the Court in not causing the examination upon the *voir dire* to be recorded at length. The statement that such an examination was made only is recorded. The prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

FIRST Lieutenant James D. Vernay, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been recently tried before a General Court-martial, convened at San Antonio, Texas, upon various charges. The Court found him not guilty, and therefore acquitted him, and Brevet Major-General Reynolds, commanding Fifth Military District makes the following remarks upon the case:

The proceedings and findings of the General Court-martial in the case of First Lieutenant James D. Vernay, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, are approved and confirmed. The following opinion is expressed by the Court: "The Court feel called upon to express its condemnation of the charges preferred against this officer; sufficient care not having been taken by the officers preferring them, to fully investigate them; to see whether there was really any criminal intent on the part of the accused or not." "The best interests of the service have certainly not subserved by bringing this officer to trial on charges which, on full investigation, prove to be frivolous and without foundation."

The officers preferring these charges, Brevet Major P. E. Holcomb, captain Thirty-fifth Infantry, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Meyer, captain Thirty-fifth Infantry, have received at the hands of the Court a well-merited censure.

First Lieutenant James D. Vernay, Thirty-fifth regiment U. S. Infantry, is released from arrest, and will resume his sword and return to duty.

The brevet major-general commanding, embraces the present occasion to remind officers serving in this military district that the preferring of charges, without proper investigation, on the part of the officer preferring, is an offence, which, in future, will not be overlooked.

THE following is a description of Larkin G. Mead's design, said to have been adopted for the National Lincoln monument to be erected at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.:

The die is seventy feet high, and the total height is one hundred feet. The foundation and sub-base are of granite, and the artist proposes the architectural work to be of Ravenna marble, and the statues of bronze. The obelisk is surmounted by the eagle and globe. At the base a pedestal is projected in front, on which is a colossal statue of Lincoln. On a plane below, at the four cardinal points, are four pedestals, on which are groups representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and marine arms of the service. Encircling these pedestals are tablets, on which are written the names of all the States. These tablets are linked together, and the whole work indicates that, through the wise counsels of the President, and the endurance of the soldiers and sailors, the Union has been preserved and perpetuated. On the four sides of the base are tablets for inscriptions. That in front and under the statue bears the name in full—Abraham Lincoln. The sub-base is reached by stairs from the corners of the base, and under the base is the crypt for the remains. The door of the crypt is also the entrance to the passage and stairway, which ascends the monument inside.

It is specified in the circular sent to the artists and architects that the cost of the monument should not exceed \$200,000. A premium not to exceed \$1,000 was offered by the Board of Managers for the design and specifications which should be accepted.

"REGULAR" AMONG THE FENIANS.

LAST PAPER.—FENIAN ARSENAL.—HEAD CENTRE.—A GAME OF CROQUET.—CONCLUSION.

It must have been seven o'clock in the morning when, crossing a stream near an old mill, we pulled up at the door of a small dwelling that stood but a few feet from the road. My companion called out the man of the house, and, after a few questions and answers, in a low tone of voice, introduced me. My new acquaintance, on being assured that his name and place of residence would be kept secret, was quite definite in his instructions how to find the place for which we were searching. "You will re-cross the bridge," said he, "drive north about two miles on the river road, and just as you come out of a narrow belt of woods that crosses the road at right angles you will see on your left a long, low barn, originally painted white, with its rear flush with the road. The owner's house is to the left of the barn, on a rise at the other end of the small field, and it faces the road and barn. Just beyond the latter the road winds to the right, and about fifty yards further on is a one story house, with a porch standing on a rise some twenty feet from the road."

Retracing our route until the bridge was re-crossed we turned sharply to the right and drove northward as directed—all the time minutely observing the character of the country, and endeavoring to impress the prominent landmarks on our memories. One fact had not failed to impress me. Knowing that country people "go to bed with the chickens," I had naturally expected to find some of the inhabitants at their out-door work; but, with the exception of the man with whom we had had the interview just spoken of, not a soul was to be seen at work, either in the fields or about the houses. Where could all the men have gone? Emerging from the belt of woods we slackened our gait to a walk, and in a moment the barn was before us. No one was to be seen; barn and house locked, and the people, evidently, still abed. The information I had received led me to believe that the arms stored here were a part of those surrendered under bond at Buffalo; and in my opinion the owners, or those professing to be such, had as much right to store them here as they had to leave them in New Orleans. Searching the barn and questioning the tenants of the house would result in the arms being spirited away the instant my back was turned. But it was well to know how to get to the place in case of any demonstrations being made to violate the neutrality laws, and consequent orders being received to seize them. And I think after that morning I could, though blindfolded, have led a party to this Fenian arsenal. But to make assurance doubly sure, as we drove past and came to the second house on our right, my companion gave me the reins, and knocked at the door, intending to ascertain the name of the owner of the barn. A woman answered the summons.

"Does Mr. Dubois live here?"

"No, sir; this is Mr. Clarke's."

"Ah! then we have passed his house. He lives down there, I suppose?" pointing, as he spoke, to the house we had just left behind us.

"No, sir," she replied, "Mr. — lives there," giving the very name that had been furnished us as that of the man who had the arms in charge.

From some cause or other the woman appeared to be very much frightened at the appearance and questions of my Christian friend, and that led me to remember her husband's name. Subsequent inquiry proved that he, too, in all probability, knew of the whereabouts of a miniature arsenal. Indeed, I was told that he had bonded muskets in his house at the very time we visited it, and that there was a "smart chance" of his having been absent on that occasion on a smuggling expedition. I think it was more the knowledge of the last circumstance that caused his wife to be so much startled by our early call.

From this point we drove to Madrid, and ordered breakfast. While awaiting this meal my friend "drew out" the landlord. At first he seemed somewhat shy of us, thinking, doubtless, that we were in search of smugglers, and, as an Irishman, he had an old country feeling for such people; but my "chronic inflammatory" helped me out again, and he soon talked like a bird. Fenian to the backbone, he hoped and believed that some movement was on foot. He could and would cheerfully accommodate, free of cost, fifteen or twenty Fenians with board and lodging if any of them happened to come that way. He had not forgotten the St. Albans raid from Canada which was sympathized so strongly with by the very people who now shrieked the loudest for the United States to stay the Fenian plague, and he would glory in giving the "Kenucks" a taste of the same medicine with which they indulged us when we had a Rebellion on our hands. "And I assure you," said he in conclusion, "that my sentiments are the same as those that actuate the whole Protestant population of this community as well as most of the Catholics who are not entirely priest-ridden."

Breakfast over, my friend, the colonel, sallied out, and while the horses were feeding occupied the time by pumping some of his friends, and by this means learned of the accidental presence in the village of a former Head Centre, of whom I had heard much from my friend General C—, and from several Government officials. It had been recommended to me to speak with this gentleman on the first opportunity, and while his character as a man of truth and a good citizen had been vouched for by some of the best men in the county, I was assured that he would answer frankly any questions I would ask him. The result was an interview, and his story I will tell nearly in his own words, merely remarking that the portions of his statement relating to himself was afterward corroborated by good testimony:

"Some time prior to the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians, I was made Head Centre. I threw all my heart, soul, body and much of my property into the cause, and gave up nearly all my time to perfect the arrangements for the movement. The attack on Fort Erie was intended merely as a feint; the real attack was to have been made from this vicinity by way of St. Regis

and St. Johns, and if another attempt is ever made, of which I think there is no probability, it will be by this route. The grand mistake was sending the men on here before the arrival of the arms and supplies. Many of the arms were consigned to me, but the activity of the Federal troops and the energy of their officers prevented their distribution. I worked hard to save them from seizure, and but for the failure of one man who was ordered to hold a pistol to the head of the engineer, I would have run off with a locomotive and freight cars and saved a large portion of the muskets and perhaps in time to have armed the men. When the affair was over I retained my position for a long time, but a circumstance occurred which dissolved my connection with the cause. The Fenians were divided into two factions. The chief of the party to which I was not attached, Mr. ———, came on here the following summer and attempted to carry matters with a high hand. He and I soon had a fierce quarrel. I refused to give up the arms which I held or the receipts for those that had been stored in different localities, knowing very well that he intended sending them to Ireland, whither some had already gone, and then I threw up my office and left the concern. I believe the whole thing has collapsed, it is a corpse, though a few leaders are attempting to galvanize it for the purpose of pecuniary and selfish ends. The present excitement has been kept up partly, though not entirely, for political purposes, but it will be found that it is a weapon that cuts both ways and so it will be soon dropped. One of the leaders (mentioning his name) is sincere in his devotion and very hopeful. The other is a charlatan who clears about \$5,000 a year by his office, and he will drop the connection the moment it ceases to pay. I have no confidence in the ability of any of the leaders. They lost the only and best chance they ever had, and divisions among them have completed their ruin, or else they would seize the opportunity presented by the approaching election to make a strike, and that they do not is a proof of their inability. I have a dozen muskets in my house which are a portion of those under bond. I have loaned about a dozen more to people for duck shooting. There are some more bonded arms, not a large number, in the barn of the hotel, but, of course, the Government does not desire to seize them until it is apparent that they are liable to be used for illegal purposes. Mike ——— and old Jem ——— at ——— have some more, and for these I held their receipts. The people who have them in possession get scared occasionally and move them by night from one place to another, and the noise of the wagons and the mysterious hints dropped by their neighbors, give rise to a few of the terrible reports that are spasmodically published by the *Herald* on the authority of special correspondents. There was a four-gun battery of field pieces that escaped the general seizure and these were buried in a pine grove back of Malone. This of course was not bonded and has not been moved, but it can hardly be fit for any service now. A few persons, cognizant of this, have manufactured for the edification of reporters, rumors of artillery arriving at and departing from different points. Some of the arms, and I think most of them, were those that escaped seizure and bonding, were shipped last year down the St. Lawrence to Ireland. My impression is, as I said before, that the present threatenings of intended movements are part of a political dodge to embroil a leading candidate and injure his prospect of election or to increase the price of the Fenian allegiance to one or the other of the political parties. But as the majority of the intelligent Fenians have discovered an intention of voting but one way, you will soon hear no more of Fenian outbreaks. There is not a word of truth in the stories of rations having been collected and secreted in this part of the country. Some arms, saddles, knapsacks and other equipments have been for a long time stored in this county, but the Government knows all about them and when called for they will be found to be bonded by responsible parties and not to amount to any considerable quantity. None have recently arrived nor are any expected, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact that some arms are here has been seized upon by people as an evidence that the former un military error has been rectified, and that the leaders are waiting only for a favorable opportunity to assemble their men, arm them here, which they could not do before, and then march over the border before the United States troops can overtake them. And some go so far as to say that the secession movement in one of the Canadian provinces will be favorable to this enterprise. But I repeat, the whole thing is dead, so far as concerns offensive military operations."

I have, from motives previously explained, suppressed the names of persons and localities as given in this gentleman's narrative. This is not the proper place to give them, nor have I stated by any means all he told me, for the names and much of the information formed the basis of official reports which I have neither the desire nor the right to make use of, though I think enough has been said to satisfy the natural curiosity of the reader.

Returning to Ogdensburg, I found orders authorizing my return. There was an afternoon at my disposal, so I accepted an invitation to attend the races and one for a dinner afterward at Mayor 3——'s hospitable residence. After dinner we adjourned to the croquet ground. The ladies had just been informed of the nature of my mission and I had to undergo much quizzing on account of it. They all expressed a strong desire to have a regiment ordered to Ogdensburg immediately, but if it could not come they would endeavor to bear the misfortune with resignation provided the band was sent. Indeed, if I could only get the regimental band sent there, the ladies engaged to keep the Fenians quiet, but without it they were powerless. Could I stay over to-morrow and go fishing for muscolonge, perhaps something might occur that would enable me to earnestly recommend the sending of both the band and the regiment? Orders are orders, so I gave up the fishing, declined with regret an invitation to accompany an excursion party to Montreal and another from several very polite British officers to witness a parade, bade farewell to some old friends and many new ones, whose faces and kindness I

shall long remember, and in the early morning, leaving Ogdensburg behind me, turned my face homeward, with the honest hope that if looking after Fenians were always to be as pleasant a business as I had found it, they would break out again as soon as convenient to themselves.

REGULAR.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

In the fall of 1864, Brevet Brigadier-General J. Vogdes, of the Army, prepared an article on military organization, which contains so much of interest to the general reader that we shall re-print it, commencing this week. The article opens as follows:

One of the great wants of our nation, the necessity of which has been developed by the existing war, is that of a well-organized and perfect working military establishment. The States of Continental Europe, for the last three hundred years, having been almost, without intermission, engaged in war, have, after long experience, much thought, and repeated legislation, brought their military organization to as near perfection as human institutions admit. Separated from Europe by the vast Atlantic, and little interested in the questions which agitated and divided the several States of that continent, occupied in subduing the wild soil of our vast territory, in improving our manufactures, opening an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all lands, scattering broadcast throughout the Republic the blessings of peace and plenty, fearing no war, conscious of our ability to repel any attack from without, but little thought or attention was given to our military organization. When the *tocsin* of rebellion sounded we were found without any preparation, with nothing but the energy of the people to rely upon. Nobly as have the people responded to the call of their country, but faint attempts have been made to organize the vast forces brought into action. Most of these attempts have no higher source than the orders of the War Department, or of generals commanding in the field, and yet await the action of the legislature to give them the authority of law. It is to be hoped that this want may be supplied during the next session of Congress, and that our efforts may not fail from the imperfection of the machine through which we are compelled to act.

The leading men of the South being either planters or lawyers, the latter with few or no briefs, having but little to occupy their time with, had bestowed more attention upon this important subject than our northern statesmen had either the time or inclination to do. Every southern man is by nature a soldier, and every one takes a deep interest in military affairs. Nearly all southern institutions of learning are semi-military in their organization. Having long prepared the ground for the rebellion, when it did break out its leaders found a large amount of instruction in the elementary parts of military duty generally diffused among the people. The various semi-military institutions supplied a large number of young men, high spirited, ambitious, animated with military ardor, from whom to make subordinate officers. The higher positions were, with few exceptions, filled by men of extensive military experience. Political generals, the bane of our Army, were not appointed, nor would they ever have been tolerated in the Southern Army for a moment. To have entrusted any important command to a mere politician would have created such a furor in the rebel army as would have compelled the authorities to have withdrawn him. No one would have served under the appointee, or he would have been driven in disgrace from the camp the moment he ventured to assume command. The rebel government is a despotism, but it is a military despotism, and the will of the army is supreme. It cannot be denied but that in organization, in discipline, and instruction in the higher parts of the military art, the rebel army is in advance of ours. Merit with them is the ground of advancement to high positions. From the moment an army becomes impressed with the idea that political or personal consideration, and not merit, is the ground for advancement, its honors or rewards fail to have any value in the eyes of the soldiers. It becomes mercenary, and can be kept together only by the hope of plunder; it rapidly sinks into an armed mob, terrible only to its supporters, not to be dreaded by its adversaries.

We design in the present article to indicate some of the essential points of a good military organization, to point out the defects of our establishment, and suggest some measures for their removal, and supply their place by those calculated to raise our military character. To discuss this subject fully would require volumes—we must necessarily confine ourselves to a mere outline.

Every army consists essentially of what are technically called the *three arms*; that is to say, of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The proportions between these vary with the nature of the theatre of the operations, the quality of the troops, and the nature of the obstacles to be overcome. Besides these there are also the engineers, the general staff, and the corps of police and administration. A good infantry is the basis of all military organization; without it you can have no army; it is the only corps that is self-sustaining—the others are all auxiliary to it. Good infantry can march anywhere and fight on all kinds of ground. There are two kinds of infantry, heavy and light. The first falls in line, i. e., shoulder to shoulder, the second is employed in skirmishing. Firmness and precision of movement are required of the first; rapidity, dash, and skill in firing, of the second. In our service, with the exception of a few bodies of sharpshooters, there is no light infantry; our troops are called upon to perform both duties.

Cavalry acts by impulsion: its effect is measured by its mass multiplied by its velocity. In level or open countries cavalry is an essential arm, and its proportion to that of infantry should be large. In mountainous or broken countries but little opportunity occurs for its employment, and in such cases it may almost entirely be dispensed with. Cavalry never stands on the defensive. In order to defend itself, it attacks. It does not patiently await the assaults of its adversary, but rushes forth to

meet him. It consists, like infantry, of two kinds, heavy and light. The first is intended for charges in actual battle, the second is employed on outpost duty, in scouts, and to pursue the routed enemy. It requires a longer time to make a cavalry soldier than an infantry one. Cavalry in the proper acceptation of the term, we cannot be said to have; that which goes under that name is, properly speaking, only mounted infantry or dragoons—troops that have somewhat unjustly been defined as those that fight indifferently, either on horseback or on foot. In broken countries, such as we are called upon to act in, these troops are exceedingly efficient, and could not be dispensed with. It is to be regretted that more attention has not been bestowed upon their organization, armament, and instruction. The cavalry of well-organized armies is generally about one-fifth, or some times one-third, of that of infantry.

Artillery acts solely by its fire, and can only be employed on certain kinds of ground. The best position for it, is just behind the crest of a hill that has a slight inclination toward the enemy. In that position it is protected from the fire of the enemy, and covers by its fire all the ground on its front. It should always act in masses, as its efficiency depends entirely upon the quantity of its fire in a given time. It should never be directed against the enemy's skirmishers, but against its dense masses. The practice of sending one or two guns with scouting parties is generally useless, and is a wanton expenditure of material. Artillery is an expensive arm, one easily used up. It should be used exclusively for the day of battle. Artillery cannot defend itself; it should always have an infantry force to protect it against the assaults of infantry or the charges of cavalry. It is of two kinds, heavy and light. The first is employed in the defence of particular positions, in the reserve and in sieges. It is sometimes called artillery of position. The second is used with the troops in the field; it is divided into field and light or flying artillery. In the first the cannoniers ride on the carriages; in the second, they are mounted on horseback. The first acts with infantry, the second with cavalry. With heavy artillery weight of the projectile and accuracy of fire, as it is intended to overcome material resistance, are all important. Light artillery being required to act and manoeuvre with troops in the field, mobility and rapidity of firing are its great essentials. Great improvements have taken place in this arm within a few years, and the invention of the rifled musket, and the introduction of the rifled cannon, have created a revolution in the tactics of war. Both in its organization and in its instruction this arm is much in advance of the other two in our army. The proportion of artillery to infantry, with the nature of the operation to be performed, and the quality of the infantry: When the infantry is good, one gun to every thousand men is the usual proportion. When the quality of the infantry is bad, we should have three or five guns for every thousand men. Raw troops are much encouraged when they are protected by artillery fire, or are greatly intimidated when they find themselves exposed to its effect.

The duty of the engineers consists in opening and repairing roads, in erecting field-works, constructing bridges, and conducting the mechanical part of a siege. It is all important that they should be well instructed in their duties.

As the men constituting an army are required to act as a unit, to march and to fight, it is necessary that they be united into bodies both for manoeuvring and for administration. These bodies will require chiefs for government, and to give the impulse in movement, in order to secure the efficient action of the whole. In most services the unit of manoeuvre is the battalion, that of administration the regiment. This last is also employed in manoeuvring. Battalions are subdivided into companies, which is the lowest organization either for manoeuvre or administration. The union of two or more battalions constitutes a regiment, of two or more regiments a brigade, three brigades a division, two or more divisions an army corps. Grand armies consist of several corps.

The strength of the basis of this organization, the battalion, has been determined by the number of individuals which can easily be overlooked by a single person, and the limits of the strength of the human voice. Its size should be such that the words of command of its chief may be distinctly heard from one end of the line to the other. Experience has shown that this cannot be the case if the front exceeds 250 men. As the troops are habitually in our service drawn up into two lines, this would fix the strength of the battalion at 500 men; but as the effective strength of the battalion, when engaged in active operations, is constantly liable to be diminished by losses in battle, sickness, and men on detached service, it will be found necessary, in order to approximate to this strength, to fix the organization at about 800 men. These are usually arranged in eight or ten companies. Regiments usually consist of two complete battalions of eight or ten companies, and one reserve battalion of four companies. This last, in time of war, is stationed at the regimental depot, where the disabled and worn-out officers and men, who may again become fit for service, are sent for duty. The recruits for the regiment are collected at the same place, and, when sufficiently instructed, forwarded to the regiment in the field. It thus subserves two very important purposes: First, as a school of instruction for recruits, where they are taught their duties by experienced officers, thus enabling the Government to constantly maintain the regiments in an effective state. Second, it places at the disposal of the authorities an efficient reserve, which may be employed in preserving order at home, in repelling any unforeseen attack, or in strengthening, when necessary, the active army.

The division constitutes a small army. Cavalry, artillery, and engineers, are attached to it; it is complete in itself. Either for administration or manoeuvre, it may be detached and act for itself. Corps and armies are only aggregates of divisions, and are organized upon the same principle as the division, which constitutes the real unit of army organization. In all services the regimental organization is constant and fixed. In some, as in

Prussia, the same principle is applied to brigades, divisions, and corps; in others, as in France, the latter are only temporary organizations—thus one regiment may be serving at one time in a brigade in Italy, at another in Germany. The first has the advantage of maintaining in every grade a proper *esprit de corps*; the second enables you to conceal from your enemy the strength of your forces. Such, in outline, is the basis of infantry organizations in the several European armies. They differ from each other in minor details, and in the size of the several units; the principle of battalion and regimental organization, however, is never departed from. The importance of the reserve battalions will be understood when it is remembered that when Napoleon contemplated the overthrow of the Spanish monarchy in 1808, the first army of invasion was in the main organized from these, and when his grand army had melted away amid the snows of Russia, in 1812, it was through these and his well organized system of finance and recruiting that he was enabled to pour into Germany a host of 600,000 men, which restored his ascendancy by giving him the immortal victories of Lutzen and Bautzen.

With the exception of the attempt made at the commencement of the war to organize our regular army into regiments composed of several battalions, we have not attempted the regimental organization. Thanks, however, to the bad system of recruiting, by which the ranks are crowded with persons unfit for soldiers, these evils soon disappear—unfortunately they soon dwindle into little more than mere skeletons.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 18th inst., at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, John Rainbow, carpenter U. S. Navy, aged 53 years.

Mr. Rainbow was one of the old warrant officers of the service, having been in the Navy thirty-one years, and but two years of that time unemployed. He was a useful and faithful officer, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him, especially by the officers of the service, who were his associates, and also by those under whose orders he acted.

When the grounds and buildings at Annapolis were transferred from the Army to the Navy, in 1845, for the purpose of establishing the Naval Academy, Mr. Rainbow was the carpenter assigned to the arduous task of putting the buildings and grounds in the proper shape for this new object, which duties he performed with energy and good judgment.

He had much to do with the construction of that gigantic piece of work—the ordnance dock, adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for which great credit has always been awarded him.

Some pleasant peculiarities in dress, manners and conversation obtained for him the sobriquet of Count.

He was a pleasant person to think of, and to talk about, and his many friends and acquaintances, not only in this land, but those who are cruising in distant seas, will receive with deep regret the intelligence of the death of an old favorite in the service—Count Rainbow.

LIEUTENANT NEFF, SECOND U. S. CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: With the permission of Brevet Major Burt, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, I forward the enclosed copy of a letter for publication, for the information of the many officers who prized the acquaintance of our lamented comrade, and that his friends in the far East may see that theirs are not the only moist eyes engendered by this visit of the Angel of Death.

PITMAN.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., August 2, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS POST, FORT C. F. SMITH, M. T., July 7, 1868.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: It is my painful duty to tell you that Lieutenant Neff of your company died this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, at this post, of acute dysentery. He arrived here with his detachment on the 30th of June, seemingly in good health, but complaining of a headache. The officers of the garrison extended the usual invitation for him to take up his quarters with them. This he declined, saying that he preferred being with his command in camp. The next day, on visiting him, it was found that he was quite sick, and Lieutenant McCarthy brought him to the fort, and the surgeon was called in, not by Lieutenant Neff, however, for he persisted that he was not very sick. From that day he got worse until the day before yesterday, when, to my anxious inquiries, the doctor reported him much better. Yesterday he remained about the same, neither getting worse nor better. Last night, about tattoo, he was taken suddenly worse. From that time he suddenly sank. To all the surgeon's efforts Nature would not respond. Lieutenant Neff had gone too long striving to do duty when he was more fit, a hundred times, for a sick bed. This was on the road. Brevet Captain Shurly, Twenty-seventh Infantry, his constant attendant here and companion on the road from Fort Laramie, told us, before the fatal ending, that Lieutenant Neff was not well before reaching Fort Fetterman, and while there he went into the hospital, but when his detachment left he took command of it. After dragging himself as far as Fort Phil Kearny he was again prostrated, but still persisted when his detachment left there for this post in taking command, contrary to the urgent entreaty of Major Gordon, to allow another officer to take his place.

It is needless, probably, to assure you that Lieutenant Neff had all the care and attention that we, his brother officers, comrades, and friends could give. Could constant watching, deep sympathy and kindness have saved him he would have been alive to-day.

Doctor Thatcher, the post surgeon, was in constant attendance day and night, save at brief intervals for meals and a little sleep, and I feel bound to say that he did all that any surgeon could do to save him. I tell you this that his family and the officers of his regiment may have the satisfaction of knowing that he, although separated from them, suffered no neglect. His parents and relatives especially will be glad to know this.

Lieutenant Neff died without apparent suffering, and unconscious.

Upon consultation with my officers we feel that every effort should be made to send the remains below, as this post is to be abandoned. Doctor Thatcher has embalmed the body.

I have ordered Brevet Captain Shurly to take command of the detachment, escorting Major Clarke, and also have placed him in special charge of the remains.

Captain D. Isay, Twenty-seventh Infantry, in accordance with Regulations, has taken charge of his effects, and with my advice will forward them to you. I enclose you some of Lieutenant Neff's hair for his relatives and friends.

Permit me to say, on behalf of myself and the officers of this post, that we mourn with you over the loss to the service, his family, and friends, of such a true-hearted gentleman and so untiring an officer.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,
A. S. BURT,
Captain Twenty-seventh Infantry, brevet major U. S. A., commanding Post.

P. S. Captain, permit me to suggest that this letter be forwarded with yours to his relatives.
To Captain Thomas B. Dewee, commanding Company A, Second U. S. Cavalry.

TWENTY-FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of officers of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, September, 1868. Headquarters Vicksburg, Miss.:

COLONEL.—Alvan C. Gillem, brevet [major-general, Vicksburg, Miss., commanding regiment and Fourth Military District.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Adelbert Ames, brevet major-general, Jackson, Miss., provisional Governor of Mississippi.

MAJOR.—N. A. M. Dudley, brevet colonel, Natchez, Miss., commanding post.

CAPTAINS.—James Biddle, brevet lieutenant-colonel Company H, Jackson, Miss., commanding post; Thomas H. Norton, brevet major Company C, on leave of absence, sick; Lynde Catlin, brevet major Company D, Vicksburg, Miss., commanding post; Edward W. Smith, brevet lieutenant-colonel Company A, St. Paul, Minn., aide-de-camp on staff of Brevet Major-General Terry; Chas. A. Wikoff, brevet major Company E, Natchez, Miss.; Samuel C. Greene, brevet major Company G, Vicksburg, Miss., acting assistant inspector general Fourth Military District; Andrew M. Brown, Company F, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mason Jackson, Company I, Vicksburg, Miss.; John Williams, Company K, Vicksburg, Miss.; George Haller, Company B, Brookhaven, Miss., commanding company.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Warren C. Beach, adjutant, Vicksburg, Miss.; Erasmus C. Gilbreath, Company B, Brookhaven, Miss.; Ira Quinby, regimental quartermaster, Vicksburg, Miss.; John L. Churchill, Company H, Jackson, Miss.; William E. Kingsbury, Company D, Vicksburg, Miss.; John Whitney, Company A, on leave of absence for thirty days from September 1st; Peter Engels, Company G, Natchez, Miss.; John E. Hynes, Company C, Jackson, Miss., acting assistant quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence and military superintendent State Penitentiary; Edward T. Wallace, Company E, Natchez, Miss.; Max Wesendorff, Company K, Jackson, Miss., commanding Company C; Robert P. Warren, Company F, Vicksburg, Miss., post adjutant W. O. Cory, Company I, Vicksburg, Miss.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—George G. Lott, Company B, Brookhaven, Miss.; Daniel B. Taylor, Company G, Natchez, Miss., acting assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence; Leon A. Matile, Company K, Vicksburg, Miss.; Lewis S. Chase, Company D, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. W. Sunderland, Company A, Vicksburg, Miss., disbursing officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; John H. Benham, Company I, Vicksburg, Miss.; Charles L. Snow, Company E, Natchez, Miss.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* gives the following additional particulars about the English armor-plated turret ship the *Monarch*:

Consequent on the orders from the Admiralty for the *Monarch*, which is fitting abreast the dockyard at Chatham, to be completed for sea with all possible dispatch, all is now bustle and activity on that ship, several hundred mechanics and other hands being employed on board in hastening forward her completion. The whole of the interior iron frames, skin-plating, and teak backing have been fixed, and a number of the ponderous 8-inch plates already bolted to the turrets' sides and finished off. The turret beds rest on the main deck, additional support being given to the deck immediately beneath by a combination of iron pillars and supports. On the main deck armor-plated bulkheads are placed athwart the ship fore and aft, inside which are the turrets, engine funnel, and steering apparatus, the latter intended to be used when the ship is in action. The armor bulkheads are similar in their construction to the *Monarch's* sides, with the exception that the armor-plates are five inches instead of seven inches in thickness, laid on a teak timber backing of ten inches, with the usual skin-plating, stiffened and supported by the ordinary longitudinal girders and frames. The entire central portion of the *Monarch* is thus enclosed and protected by complete shot-proof sides and bulkheads, which enclose the turrets and ship's machinery. On the upper deck a number of workmen are now employed in plating the turrets, the 10-inch plates which will cover the portions of the turrets in close proximity to the ports being now undergoing the bending, boring, and other processes in the factory at the dockyard. The teak backing and vertical frames behind the armor-plates are ten inches in thickness, and the skin-plating which supports, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, in two thicknesses, the whole being stiffened by 7-inch horizontal iron frames, with an iron lining of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch plating on the inside. In order still further to protect the gunners inside the turrets, as well as the turrets

machinery, iron screens are being fitted fore and aft in each turret. Each turret will carry a couple of 25-ton 600-pounders, besides which the *Monarch* will carry a protected battery of guns at the stem and stern. In consequence of the placing a topgallant forecastle of the *Monarch* being insisted on by the Admiralty, the turret guns will be unable to command an all-round fire, the forward turret guns being only capable of firing at an angle of not less than 10 degrees with the vessel's keel. In the after turret the guns can be fired at an angle of 10 degrees toward the stern, the deck-fittings, etc., preventing the latter limit being exceeded. A direct fore-and-aft fire will, however, be obtained from the guns in the armor-plated batteries at the bow and stern. In both these batteries the armor-plating is five inches thick, while the wood backing, skin-plating, etc., are arranged in somewhat the same pattern in the armor-belt. The bow battery on the upper deck will mount two of the $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton guns, each of which will be capable of being fired to within an extreme angle of 3 degrees with the line of the ship's keel, while in the stern battery, on the main deck, there will be placed one $6\frac{1}{2}$ -ton gun, which will be fired from a right aft port, with a training of 15 degrees on each side of the line of the keel. The guns in the turret will be carried an unusual height out of the water, the *Monarch* having a freeboard of upward of 12 feet, which will enable the guns to be fought at a height of about 16 feet above the water. The bulwarks within range of the turret guns will fall outward, on hinges, so as to give a clear space for the fire from the 600-pounders, while, in order to interfere as little as possible with their range, the number of shrouds to the lower masts will be considerably reduced, the strength thus sacrificed being compensated for by an increase in the size and dimensions of the lower masts. The bow of the *Monarch* is specially constructed and strengthened to allow of the ship being used as a ram, while provision is made for the prevention of serious consequences should she sustain injuries when so employed.

In speaking of the order for a Court of Inquiry in the case of General Dyer, the *Springfield Republican* says:

General Dyer has been denied a court-martial; but the President has directed the appointment of a court of inquiry, with such a detail as will command the entire confidence of the Army and the country. A court of inquiry is not in its nature so satisfactory as a court-martial; but if General Dyer is refused a verdict by the one, the finding of the other, if favorable, should be held to acquit him fully. And, indeed, an inquiry by such officers as the President has detailed in the case of General Dyer, is as good as a trial by half a dozen ordinary courts. General George H. Thomas is the grandest man in the Regular Army—the nearest the model of Washington of all the men of his age. Indeed, he strikingly resembles Washington in many of his characteristics of mind and person. Incorruptible, fearless, unimpassioned, severely just, his simple word would stand against the oaths and protestations of a hundred witnesses. General Hancock, again, is eminently a soldierly man, with a hatred of fraud, and a high sense of official honor. But what is more important, he is the best judge of "papers" in the Army, confessedly the best qualified to conduct an investigation requiring the patient analysis and comparison of accounts, and tabulated statements. As a quartermaster he was famous for his nicety in details, and as a commander of troops for his intimate acquaintance with every man and thing in his brigade, division or corps. General Terry is not the equal of either of these officers in experience or reputation; but he is every way fitted to be associated with them in any service. If any one addition could have been made to a court thus constituted, in order to secure a full and searching inquiry, it would have been by adding Colonel Holt as judge-advocate—and this has been done. One of the most honest and fearless of men, he is also one of the "good haters" of earth, bitter in resentments, eager in prosecution, and he dislikes the chief of ordnance. If a case is not made out, it will not be for want of his trying, and that is what General Dyer and any of his friends wish.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, in a recent letter, says: A majority of army officers in this city are very indignant over what they understand to be the findings of a court-martial recently convened in this city by the President, for the trial of Lieutenant J. S. Payne, Fifth Cavalry, and of which General French is president. It appeared in evidence that Payne was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., by General George H. Thomas, and that while there he conducted himself as a blatant rebel. General Thomas wrote him a reprimand. This Payne caused to be published in a Knoxville paper, coupled with gross insults and abuse of the General. The latter wrote a second letter, which Payne also published. Payne then wrote a most insulting letter to General Thomas, charging, among other things, that the General, in one of his letters, had asserted that "to support the President disqualified an officer for duty." This was shown to be false. The court, it is understood, found that the allegations made against Payne involving the above facts were true, but that no criminality was attached to his action, and therefore acquitted him. This is deemed, on all sides, as one of the most remarkable findings ever given, and as a gross insult to General Thomas, which no one outside of the court has been found to apologize for.

THE Paymaster-General's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is now being prepared. The following summaries, given in round numbers, show the expenditures on account of reconstruction and the pay of the army for the fiscal year: Amount expended on account of reconstruction, \$1,943,000; balance remaining in hands of paymaster on the same account, \$304,887; amount expended in the payment of the regular army, \$17,804,000; for the payment of Volunteers \$42,780,000; for the United States Military Academy, \$169,200. Total, \$60,793,200. Leaving a balance on hand amounting to \$5,982,400.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

A LIMA letter says that two children of Lieutenant Dyer, U. S. N., are in Callao, homeless and friendless, their father and mother having been lost by the destruction of the storeship *Fredonia*.

The Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing estimates the stores lost on the storeship *Fredonia* not to exceed in value \$125,000. Rear-Admiral Turner will make such disposition of the side-wheel steamer *Waterloo*, 10, as will best serve the interest of the Government.

Mr. David B. Hodson has been appointed a captain in the revenue service.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VA.—Midshipman R. P. Rodgers left on the 15th inst., via Baltimore, for New York, from whence he will sail for Rio on the 23d to join the South Atlantic Squadron. Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff arrived on the 16th inst. and hoisted his flag on the *Contoocook* the next day. The U. S. tug *Fortune* left this yard on the 16th inst. at 3:30 P. M. for New York, having been detained on account of a leak in her boiler. Acting Master G. R. Durand and Acting Ensign John Lowrie were detached from the U. S. revenue steamer *New Hampshire* on the 16th inst. Major D. M. Cohen, U. S. Marine Corps, absent on sick leave, returned and reported for duty on the 19th inst. Lieutenant-Commander Francis J. Higginson reported to-day for duty on board the U. S. revenue steamer *New Hampshire*. The U. S. steamer *Yantic* will be reported ready for sea on Wednesday.

The officers of the Austrian navy in the port of Trieste, on the 23d instant, tendered a banquet to Admiral Farragut. The usual exchange of courtesy in toasts and speeches was observed, and much good feeling was manifested.

The Secretary of the Navy, on the 7th inst., issued the following order (General Order No. 87) explanatory of the distinction between line and staff officers of the Navy:

Chief Engineer Mortimer Kellogg has been reported to the Department for the following offences committed by him while attached as chief engineer to the U. S. steamer *De Soto*:

I. On the 28th of May, 1868, refusing to obey an order given to him by the executive officer of the *De Soto*.
II. On the 5th of July, 1868, depriving Midshipman J. N. Hemphill of the command of the ship's dingy, and assuming command himself.

III. On the 14th of July, 1868, hailing a boat from the quarter deck, in the presence of the officer of the deck, after the latter had refused to hail the boat.

These offences appear to have been deliberately committed by Chief Engineer Kellogg, under the impression that his seniority of rank entitled him to disregard the authority of any junior officer, whether of the line or staff; and the Department would have no hesitation in directing his trial by a court-martial, but for the consideration that the judgment of the court, in a case of this character, might not be regarded as altogether impartial, and the consideration also that many staff officers may not be well informed of the extent of the privileges accruing from their relative rank.

A little reflection will suggest to any intelligent staff officer that his rank must necessarily be merely assimilated; that the line and staff officers receive a distinct training and education, qualifying them for distinct duties, and that a surgeon, paymaster, or engineer, is no more expected to direct the movements of a ship of war, discipline her men, or manage her batteries or appurtenances, than the commander, executive officer, or any line officer could be expected to perform the duties of a surgeon or paymaster.

The law on each occasion of granting assimilated rank has carefully provided that such rank "confers no authority to exercise command;" and the Navy regulations specify distinctly the only circumstances under which line and staff officers will take precedence according to relative rank. The privileges of assimilated rank have been extended by the Department as far as it can be done with due regard to discipline and efficiency; and it is to be regretted that the result of these concessions is a disposition, in any quarter, to grasp at or insist on further privileges.

This disposition cannot be encouraged by the Department, and after this admonition there will be no hesitation in subjecting such cases as this of Chief Engineer Kellogg to the action of a court-martial.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Craig, N. M., on Monday, the 5th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Major-General Cuvier Grover, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Corbin, captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major W. F. Spurgin, first lieutenant Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Captain Charles G. Penney, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant A. McL. Crawford, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John C. Thompson, Third U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant M. W. Saxton, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry. Captain Charles Meinhold, Third U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

NICHOLUS DAUSCH, late leader of the Twelfth Infantry band, was buried in Washington, D. C., on the 19th inst. Mr. Dausch was considered one of the best leaders in the service, having attained a deservedly high reputation as a military band master. He was for a considerable time an instructor in music in New York City. His friends both in and out of the service will learn of his loss with sincere regret.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Indians in Kansas are committing many depredations; a dispatch dated Fort Wallace, Kansas, September 19th says:

Captain Graham and fifty men of the Tenth Colored Cavalry, who have been for the last ten days over the country between the north fork of the Smoky Hill and Cheyenne Wells, came in this morning, and report that on the evening of the 15th, at five o'clock, while going into camp on Big Sandy, thirty miles south of Deering Wells, and twenty-three miles west of Chivington's old battle-ground, he was attacked by one hundred Indians. A fight was kept up till too dark to distinguish, and the Indians driven closely twelve miles. Graham's loss was nine horses captured. There were no casualties among the men. Eleven Indians were killed and eight ponies captured.

Camping where attacked that night, they waited all next day expecting another attack. Though Lieutenant Ranahan and eight men were driven within two miles of camp by fifty to seventy-five Indians, they did not seem inclined to risk another battle. The Indians stood their ground but a few moments after the fight began, seven being killed at one volley. They were taken off the field immediately.

Captain Graham, while surrounded by seven Indians, killed one who was in the act of plunging his spear into his body, having thrown two and missed. The captain says if he had had two hours more daylight these Indians never would have had the pleasure of meeting the Peace Commissioners again.

Captain Carpenter and company take Graham's place in the field to-morrow.

A dispatch from the same Fort, date Sept. 23d, says: Two scouts from Colonel Forsyth's command who have been scouring the country toward the headwaters of the Republican River arrived last night. They left Colonel Forsyth's camp on the Dry Fork, Republican River, five miles from the mouth, and ninety miles north of here. They report that on the morning of the 17th the Indians tried to run off a portion of Colonel Forsyth's stock, and half an hour later three or four hundred appeared on the bluffs, two miles off, and made a dash for the camp. Colonel Forsyth, having only fifty men, crossed them to a small island. The Indians commenced firing on him, which they kept up steady and fast until eleven o'clock, after which only scattering shots until three o'clock, when they again opened a steady fire with increased force. Their number was estimated then at about 700. The fight was kept up in this manner until about sundown, when the Indians made a desperate charge to take the camp, but were unsuccessful. They, however, kept up the fight until eleven o'clock, at which time the scouts left for Fort Wallace to obtain assistance. They were obliged to crawl two miles on their hands and knees through the Indians to get out. At daylight they heard firing back at camp, seven miles away, and occasional shots all day. The casualties are: Colonel Forsyth, left leg broken by a ball and shot through the right thigh; Lieutenant Beecher, shot in several places and supposed to be dying, as his back was broken. He begged his men to kill him. Dr. Moore was shot in the head. Two were killed, and twenty were wounded. All the stock of the command was killed, and the men are living on horse-flesh. The scouts had only one and a half pounds to last them into Fort Wallace. The party had sixty-five rounds of ammunition left, and were fortifying. The scouts could not travel at night, on account of danger from Indians, they being seen every day. On learning of Colonel Forsyth's condition, Lieutenant Bankhead, commanding this post, sent out one hundred men with provisions and ammunition to his relief, and also sent scouts to Colonel Carpenter, who was supposed to be forty-five miles west of here with his company, to proceed to Colonel Forsyth's assistance.

General Nichols has just arrived (eight P. M.) from Fort Reynolds, and reports that Lieutenant Beecher is dead. Dr. Monroe is mortally wounded, and is dying, and Colonel Forsyth is nearly as bad. All are lying there, with the Indians all around them, eating their horseflesh and waiting for relief. Colonels Bankhead and Carpenter will reach them to-night.

The following has been received at the War Department to-day:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 22, 1868.

Adjutant-General United States Army.

A detachment of the Ninth cavalry from Fort Davis, under Lieutenant Casack, overtook 200 Apaches under Chief Arsarte, killed thirty, wounded an equal number and recaptured two captives and 200 head of animals. The United States troops also destroyed their camp and winter supplies.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Major-General Commanding.

A COMMUNICATION was received at the Indian Office September 22nd, from Indian agent Patrick, on the Upper Platte River, dated September 16th. It announces that Spotted Tail and Swift Bear left for the reservation on the Mission River, near Fort Randall, with 180 lodges, thirty-five of which were Ogallallah Sioux and the remainder Brule Sioux. They were furnished with provisions and transportation by General Augur, acting for the Indian Peace Commissioner. The Ogallallah Sioux came to the agency from the Republican River under Conliffe, or, "Man who walks in the ground." But this chief was killed by an Indian of his own band, on the night of the 15th, during a drunken fight, and his band had to go under Spotted Tail. There are now left on the Republican River, at the Upper Platte agency Two Strike with about fifty lodges of Brule Sioux, Pawnee Killer and Whistler with about 150 lodges of Ogallallah Sioux, Dull Knife and Turkey Legs with about 150 lodges of Northern Cheyennes. In accordance with instructions several messages have been sent to those Indians, requesting them to go to the new reservation on the Missouri River, but they refuse to go. General Bradley started on the 16th, with the Twenty-seventh Infantry, to march through the country of the Republican River to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.

THE INDIANS.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN.

The Cheyenne Star publishes the following letter from Lieutenant-General Sherman:

St. Louis, Sept. 6, 1868.

Hon. O. T. B. Williams, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

DEAR SIR: In my hurried departure from Fort Sanders, I was unable to stop long enough to see you and talk over matters. I was a member of the Peace Commission—concurrent with it in some respects, but differed in others, and yet, by an executive order, was required to conform my military action to its decisions. There were some members to that Commission from civilians, and then army officers. We naturally regarded the questions which arose, from our respective standpoints, but in our conclusions were generally of one opinion.

From the very origin of our Government the Indians have been held to possess a certain title to the lands held by them, for the surrender of which the general Government has always treated and made compensation. We found the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Sioux in possession of the Plains traversed by our great highways, and we proceeded to treat with them all in detail, and made with them treaties by which they agreed to surrender to us substantially the vast region now embraced in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming, and to remove and permanently occupy reservations North, and South, described in my General Orders No. 4. To accomplish their removal, Congress has placed in my hands certain moneys which I shall disburse for that sole purpose, and when Indians have failed to act in good faith, they shall receive nothing from me.

All Indians are lawfully under the control of the Interior Department, by and through civilian agents; but that Department is extremely jealous of any interference by the military, so that our officers and soldiers have no right to anticipate Indian hostilities, but can only act against Indians after the commission of hostile acts. In all the treaties by the Indian Peace Commissions was a clause of doubtful wisdom, viz: leaving the Plains Indians the right to hunt buffaloes as long as they lasted, outside of their reservations. Without this condition, it was contended, no peace could be concluded, and though the members varied in opinions, this concession was made by a decided majority and tried on, as long as the Indians maintain peace. But as they have broken the peace, I have ordered the military to renew their efforts to remove to their proper reservations all Indians who have not been drawn into war, and to kill, destroy and capture all who have been concerned in the recent acts of hostility. Nearly all the people on the Plains, even the Governors of the States and Territories, who ought to know better, seem to have an idea that I have a right to make war and peace at pleasure; a right to call out volunteers, and pay them, and to do more in this connection than any monarch of a constitutional kingdom. I possess none of these powers. The regular army is provided by Congress, and but a small portion of it is assigned to my command. With this small force I am required to protect two railroads, the Missouri River, the various stage routes, amounting in the aggregate to over eight thousand miles of travelled road, besides the incidental protection of tens of thousands of miles of frontier settlements. Each of these settlements exaggerates its own importance, and appeals for help, from Minnesota to Arkansas, and from Montana to New Mexico. Were I to grant ten men where a hundred are called for, our little army would be so scattered as to be of little or no use. With this small force, in the last two years, I have done as much as any reasonable man could hope for, and if any man be incredulous, let him enlist in any company, and he will soon find out if he don't earn his pay.

As to the frontier settlements, I have again and again warned the governors and the people, that until this Indian matter was finally concluded, their people should not spread out so much. Their isolated farms, with horses and cattle, are too tempting to hungry and savage bands of Indians. If, however, they will not be restrained by motives of prudence, the people should, as they used to do in Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri, make their settlements in groups, with block houses and a sod fort, so that when the savage comes, they may rally, and defend themselves and their stock. It is a physical impossibility for the small army we all know kind Congress maintains with yearly threats of further reductions, to guard the exposed settlements of Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. These States and Territories must, by organizing their people into a sort of militia, be prepared to defend their exposed settlements, and to follow up and destroy the bands of marauding Indians and horse thieves, both red and white, that now infest them, and carry on a profitable business. The army cannot do it, any more than we can catch all the pickpockets and thieves in our cities. Clamor on this subject against me, or General Augur, or General Sheridan, is simply folly. We do our duty according to our means, and account to our superiors, and not to the people, who neglect our advice and counsel.

If you think this will be of service to the border people, I have no objection to its use. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

SOME experiments have recently been made at the camp of Lyons, on the bodies of dead horses, with the view of ascertaining the precise character of the wounds produced by conical bullets discharged from the Chassepot muskets. It is said that the aperture made by the projectile at the moment it penetrates the flesh is commonly no larger than an ordinary pea, but that rotatory movement of the ball revolving on its axis gradually enlarges its circles until it makes a hole into which a person could thrust both fists.

THE regular Christmas number of the *Weekly Press* will be issued some days before the 25th of December, and will in all respects be equal to the previous holiday issue of that journal. Already arrangements have been made with a number of writers of reputation and ability.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of August 22d appeared some remarks from the *Chronicle* upon a scheme for mounting Infantry upon "velocipedes." This article and the contemplation of the men in ancient armor bestriding wooden horses in the tower of London, have led to reflections upon the subject of mechanical warfare, and I deem it a duty to give the public the benefit of my penetrations. I have been especially impressed by the closing remarks of the article referred to: "Practical men will not dismiss the subject without due reflection." Claiming to be a practical man, I have been attracted by this new idea, with what result you shall see:

It might be profitable, did time permit, to trace the first glimmering and imperfect shadowing of this inventor's project in the misty traditions of the ancient Centaurs, who first united the two arms of the service—infantry and cavalry—and were finally disbanded, it is presumed, by the rise of the Greek Phalanx against which they could hardly have been able to contend as they could not dismount and fight on foot.

It is at a somewhat late date that the scarcity of forage and difficulties of transportation in Asia Minor, suggested to the Grecians a wooden horse for a cavalry charge upon the walls of Troy. The addition of machinery alone was wanting to render this invention a gigantic velocipede "for the rapid transportation of infantry." Its success under Agamemnon affords us the greatest encouragement to faith in the modern "velocipede." Without wishing to detract from the merit and originality of the inventor's project, I must express my belief that the Grecian horse adapted to modern use by the machinery of the velocipede may become a much more useful and economical engine than his. For my suggestions I claim only the credit of adopting General Brown's ideas to the original Grecian conception. The giant wooden horse, like the velocipede, would require no forage under ordinary circumstances, and if by any chance it should, it is reasonable to suppose that one large horse would not eat so much hay and corn as a good many small ones. (Small horses are noted for their extravagant consumption of nutriment.) It is probable, too, that in the propulsion of each velocipede by an individual, some superfluous force is applied and some friction encountered which might be reduced by the use of one large creature impelled by many hands united. The increased comfort of the troops is another consideration not to be disregarded. Instead of being perched upon the outside of a stern, stubborn and unsympathizing animal, exposed to rain, hail, storm, and all the vicissitudes of polar winters and tropical summers, the soldier would be comfortably in barracks on his marches as well as in camp, working in the hospitable interior of his steed. The propulsion of the machine would be accomplished by "reliefs," and when off duty the weary laborer would improve his mind with *The Pirate's Own Book*, Captain Mayne Reid, or the speeches of chairmen of the military committee, play "seven up" and refresh his vision by a glance at the landscape through a stained glass window between the ribs of his carriage. In bivouac, too, there would be a wholesale reduction of labor at "stable call." Instead of a regiment of horses to be groomed and painted and oiled and ventilated, one single animal would be the easy task of an entire company.

Within the capacious interior, economically used, it would be easy to arrange gun-racks, bunks for wet weather, a company library, the wash tubs and other implements of the company laundresses, and all other needful contrivances of interior military economy. A careful study of equine anatomy in its relation to architecture will suggest the most skillful arrangement of details. Another thought occurs to me which I venture to present with diffidence as belonging to the domain of the artillery, or possibly pertaining rather to the "Horse Marines." Might it not be possible to construct this velocipede with armor plating like an iron-clad, and even to defend it by field pieces? I certainly see no reason why at least a light mountain howitzer or two could not be made available. If not practicable to discharge artillery from the interior, it would not be difficult to frame the roof (or rather the "dorsum," anatomy and architecture will become a little mixed in this discussion) with hinges opening upward and to hoist the pieces during an action, so as to fire as a barbette battery? This contrivance would somewhat mar the symmetry of the machine, but a sacrifice of beauty is at times unavoidable in military mechanism. In this way the three arms of the service would be beautifully united in one and a desirable community of interests and duties established in the Army. If this invention should be favorably received and adopted, the smaller velocipedes would be used for outpost and skirmishing duty, as well as orderly service. Whether it will be better to organize regiments for this purpose similar to the *chasseurs a pied*, or to mount only the flank companies of each regiment, I have not time to discuss here. The instruction for such duties might begin at a very early age by the more general introduction of rocking horses into American nurseries. The early encouragement of martial instincts is of primary importance in the defence of nations.

The commanding general would of course be mounted on a velocipede of imposing stature and presence. The staff in the same manner. The engineers might be allowed to deviate from the general model and be propelled in machines having the form of the turretted castle in chess. The signal corps, to extend its field of view, would inhabit a creation representing the giraffe. The medical corps would adopt the pill box or the mortar (not the cohorn) as indicating its special duties. I need

not say that these engines would afford a field for the exercise of the highest artistic taste in coloring and decoration.

An army thus provided would present an imposing appearance, with its colors flying from between the ears of the gigantic moving iron-clads, and music produced by applying the machinery of locomotion to something in the nature of the hand organ. The echoes of the cavernous interior would greatly add to its resonance and depth.

I need not dwell upon the moral effect of such an army upon the untutored savage. For some years it would probably not be necessary to fight him at all. He would flee to his native mountains in consternation before the march of modern science. In case of a disaster, which is hardly possible, he could not feed upon these machines, as he has so long done upon our cavalry horses. Even the omnivorous Pinte, who relishes fish, worms and grasshoppers, considers Idaho crickets a dainty dish, and will, upon occasion, regale himself with an old Mexican saddle, would find it difficult to subsist upon plate-iron and paint. Except in the ostrich country, which Mr. Seward has not yet annexed, the capture of one armament would not supply the commissariat of the foe.

This idea is prolific in its consequences and leads me into dreams of the future of warfare which would be deemed utopian at this day. The thought occurs to me that if the velocipede is a success upon common roads or upon no roads, its velocity and efficiency might be wonderfully increased by combining with its author's conception, the advanced scientific practice of that warrior of modern times who made a reconnaissance in force upon a railroad, and would have been moving triumphantly yet if he had not been stopped, with more success than courtesy or appreciation of originality. Except the author of the velocipede, (and another person whom modesty forbids me to mention,) I know of no military genius with such claims to the laurels of warlike science. By the use of steam as a motive power and the adaptation of the track-laying machine, my velocipede would move to the front "like a thing of life," building its own permanent way, carrying its freight of material and of men perfected by daily squad-drill upon the march,

"—flashing conviction right into the hearts of the heathen." But modern science does not stop even here. The reported success of the "steam man" has suggested the use of this invention in warfare as illustrated in one of "Punch's" best inspirations. To "Punch" is due all the credit of the conception. May it not be possible to carry out the views of the philanthropists and peace societies by abolishing men of flesh and blood entirely in war and substituting for men of mettle men of metal? The force we could then bring into the field would be limited only by the extent of our iron mountains and the capacity of our rolling mills. With the mineral resources of our great country, of whom should we be afraid? "Voluntary enlistments," bounties and premiums would no longer terrify the taxpayer, and draft riots be no more. No longer would widows weep and desolate maidens tear their hair over fallen manhood—wounds there would be, but they could be healed. Even *disjecta membra* of a man in a state of dissolution would be gathered piously together and "placed upon a war footing," and like a Phoenix from the ashes, a nation beaten in one combat would rise again. No tear of grief would steel down the bronzed cheek of the Pittsburgh foundry man over the discomfiture of his offspring, for to him would come consolation in the guise of ordnance requisitions for repairs and more men. Machinists and armorers would take the place of surgeons and apothecaries; tongs, anvils and bellows supersede mortars, pill machines and lancets, and the *geomany* of the land be replaced by the *iron-mongery*. The artisan, the farmer and the drover would learn war no more. The general and his staff alone would be "of the earth earthy." Safely seated in a hospitable mansion well in the rear, they would direct the evolutions of an army by means of the telegraph wire, quietly sipping punches, persuading cobblers through a straw, and perusing the latest editorials of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL upon "military mineralogy," "the military resources of Pilot Knob" and "the preservation of armies from oxidation by the use of paint."

The mind is stupefied by the contemplation of these engines and the future of the world of science, and soldiers may well mingle their tears with those of the jealous Moor. Our "occupation's" well nigh "gone."

If the steam man be indeed a success, the author of the velocipede and I, his unworthy follower, will have lived in vain, but philanthropy, science and industry call upon us to waive private advantage for the public weal. If the Patent Office and the Ordnance Bureau (or Quarter-master Department—where does the steam warrior belong?) shall see more merit in this latest child of science, I shall composedly share with my fellow sufferer the ignominy of obscurity.

EQUES.

A CHANGE OF STATION DESIRED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is earnestly expected that the Fifth Artillery, now mainly serving in the Department of the South, may be this year exchanged with one of the regiments of that arm serving in the North. Its tour has been one of an unusual character, owing not only to the unsettled condition of the South, but of an epidemic which has laid low a number of its officers. For three years they have garrisoned the Tortugas and other posts on the Gulf, and if ever a plea was justly made, it is by them. Imprisoned almost as entirely in the walls of Fort Jefferson as any of its prisoners, many of its officers can justly ask relief. Is it not just that, before the relaxation which the southern climate induces; before the stagnation of the physical and mental forces; before an entire constitutional change takes place, a change of station should be expected from those who hold the scales of military justice at Washington? As three

years is the term of enlistment of a soldier, should not analogy, if nothing else, make it the length of tour of station for an officer? In the Navy, as a general rule, officers are relieved every two years from their designated stations.

It may be suggested, that at this time motives of economy should prevent the change, but it may be said truly, that just such motives urge it. A nation's power rests not merely in her money, but in her men, and it is not true economy which overlooks the claims of justice. In every other service regard is paid to short tours of duty in unhealthy places, unless garrisoned by native troops, and why should it not be so in our own?

After three summers in the South, a northern winter will harden the flabby muscle, clear the cloudy brain, quicken the languid pulse, and, arresting the progress of acclimation, make up in renewed efficiency to the Government the entire cost of change.

ECHO.

PASTORS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Returning this morning to my desk, I find a copy of the JOURNAL of the 12th, containing an article on chaplains. I don't see the exact drift of the article, but think it is designed to open the matter of military, especially naval chaplaincies, so as to comprehend their relation to the whole economy of naval life. Whatever be the mode of appointment adopted by the Government, we must acquiesce; and in a popular government of the largest freedom of religious thought and action, there is no danger that a silly attempt to propagate or to fasten upon the military any ecclesiastical rule, will be made. It is true that up to 1862, our naval laws did require that captains of ships having chaplains on board, should cause all of the ship's company that could be spared from duty, to attend the service of Almighty God every day in the week, and listen to a sermon preached on Sunday. This law is repealed, and every one now is allowed the opportunity and the choice of attending public worship. There is no compulsion in the matter at all, the seaman is just as free to act as if he were not enlisted, and under tutors and governors.

If it be true, as some affirm, that the offspring bears the combined, accumulated sins of the two parents, every generation is worse than the preceding. Then it behooves those of this generation upon whom the sun of righteousness is risen, to see to it that the generation to come shall have the benefit of a brighter day than they inherited; and if it be necessary to send a preacher to seamen, it is proper to canvass the best way, and the best stuff to send. I think it is highly important, as well as becoming, that every vessel of war should have on board a—I was about to follow usage and say chaplain—but I prefer to say should have a pastor on board. Chaplains are appendages of Episcopacy, of thrones—of the Church—and are what the king makes them to be. They are ecclesiastics belonging to the body of the clergy, just as the foot belongs to the leg, or the fly to the wheel. Shall these be sent to minister in spiritual things to seamen? Chancellor Kent says of seamen, "In the codes of all commercial nations, they are objects of great solicitude and of paternal care. They are usually a heedless, ignorant, audacious, but most useful class of men, exposed to constant hardships, perils, and oppression. From the nature of their employment and their home on the deep they are necessarily excluded in a great degree, from the benefits of civilization and the comforts and charities of domestic life. In port they are the ready and the dreadful victims of temptation, fraud and vice."

Pastors—kind, good men—whose object in life is to turn men to righteousness, not themselves to benefices, are needed for these "houseless and helpless" beings. Good, sensible, sympathetic men who can heartily come nigh them and still the fierce elements of their passions, instruct them in the sound doctrines of the Christian religion, and not in the dogmas of the Church—teachers of religion, and not of theology, teachers of the "pietas," of filial duty toward God arising from a sentiment of love, and principle of obedience to his holy will—these are the men that are wanted in the Navy. We seamen want a pastor who will open the revealed will of God to us, teach us our accountability to him, show us where and for what purpose God the father, planted the cross of the Jesus, the Son, and who it is that convicts the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment. This is all, simply all that we want. Let him go into the fight with that armor: he will have enough to do. God will take care of the rest. Never mind the hand-book.

I have had over twenty-five years' experience with seamen. I have observed that the narrative of the cross, unaffectedly and naturally told, was more appreciated and effective than a labored, written composition. I remember how a naval chaplain buried (it was under the compulsory law of 1835) the morning hour of two consecutive Sabbaths and every "dear hearer's" patience in the chasms and gaps of a crude, badly written and worse read account of St. Paul's seamanship and journey—that time he cast the anchors out of the stern. Everybody who was awake felt like pulling at his gown; and I repented that ever I prayed for our bishops and other clergy. We want a pastor. See Archbishop Hughes at the mast of a passenger ship. Men of all nations—of every shade of thought, religious and profane—listen attentively to his free prayer for all "sorts and conditions of men," and are sorry when he ceases to tell how Jesus Christ is the same, yesterday, to day and forever. We want no churchman and no chaplain. We want no ecclesiastical hedge beyond which gentle and beloved Tyngs cannot, must not go. Rather let us have the spirit of our missionary friends Nelson and Martin, W. A. P., with a common cap in their hand, and with no bands or gown on their back to offer a free prayer, and point to the Jesus lifted up. Such as these men stand in no fear of "bishops and other clergy," nor of the canons. The Book of Common Prayer does not suit the sailor's case. He thinks this matter of sponsors pretty much of a fog; and if he could be regenerated by

being baptized, every one of them, boots and all, would go in. And he does not exactly see how it is that when the priest invites him, out of a book, in God's behalf, to celebrate the Lord's Supper, he must be excluded because the bishop has not laid hands on him. It is not his way to let any man lay hands on him. The sailor is a "miserable sinner," like the Episcopalians, and would draw his inspiration and his mercy from a higher source than the bishop. He sees God, and sometimes the devil, in the clouds; hears him in the winds; knows him in the flowers, the grass, the fire, hail, snow and rain; and knows that to preach to him or to anybody else anything but the cross is nonsense; and to gabble the same old story to him, week after week, out of a printed book is simply ridiculous. He will throw the book, along with dogmas and philosophy, into the lee scuppers, and bid the bishop follow.

We have had and we have got too much of the Common Prayer. Fifty per cent. of the present spiritual ministrations of the Navy is derived from it and the canons that are seeking to crush young Tyng and Hubbard. That public functionary, James Buchanan, did one good thing which should cover the multitude, or many, of his sins. It happened during his term an appointment of chaplain in the Navy was to be made. As usual, there were several Episcopalian applicants, two of whom were warmly pressed by cabinet officers. At last a deputation from the Methodist Conference, then sitting in Baltimore, solicited it for the Methodists—only to have one of their body a minister in the Navy. The public functionary, James Buchanan, glad to escape through this loop-hole from offending one of his cabinet, is reported to have said: "I think a free, downright Methodist prayer and preacher will do Jack as much good as the bishops, priests and deacons; so give the appointment to the Methodist." This pastor lived many years to preach liberty and loyalty, as well as the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, and many a Christian seaman mourns his friend who led him to plant his feet upon the rock of ages.

ASHFORD.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN FIGHTING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: General Alfred Sully has proposed to the War Department the use of wheels for the transportation of troops in pursuit of Indians.

It is estimated that a properly constructed wagon, light but strong, on springs, drawn by five mules, could carry ten men, nine fighting men and one driver, with 1,000 rounds of ammunition and five days' rations and short forage, at the rate of 40 miles a day for five days. This would probably be far and fast enough to overtake any marauding band of Indians.

The men should be seated so as to dismount quickly, fully armed, and the train could come into line of battle and manoeuvre as quickly as a battery of artillery.

The total weight of the men is estimated at 1,500 pounds, the fixed load of supplies at about 1,200 pounds. The men would descend at all the ascents, rough or bad places in the road, and would help the wagons over all such difficulties, riding only on level or descending ground and where the roads were good.

A train of five wagons would thus carry 50 men in pursuit of the robbers, of whom 45 would be available for fighting, leaving only 5 to take care of the animals in battle.

The pursuit ended, the train could return at leisure, subsisting by hunting and grazing, until they met a second detachment sent to follow their trail, with supplies for the return march or reinforcements in case they met too strong a force of the enemy.

The mules should be harnessed three abreast in the lead, two at the pole as in the western stages.

NEW ORLEANS PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The above claim has not yet, I believe, been allowed by Congress; and this may be due, in part, to a very proper objection to taking so large a sum from the Treasury.

I would suggest that a memorial be presented to Congress, asking that the amount may be granted in public lands.

This would render justice to all; and would not be felt as a pecuniary burden by the country.

FORT JACKSON.

THE following is a list of the stations of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Headquarters Marshall, Texas; Brevet Brigadier-General J. Hayden, lieutenant-colonel Fifth Infantry, commanding; Company A, Captain G. W. Ballantine, commanding, Livingstone, Texas; Company B, Captain and Brevet Major Shorkley commanding, Clarksville, Texas; Company C, Captain Potter commanding, Marshall, Texas; Company D, Captain and Brevet Major Jewett, commanding, Tyler, Texas; Company E, Captain Hedberg commanding, Palestine, Texas; Company F, Captain Stewart commanding, Huntsville, Texas; Company G, Captain Brown commanding, Marshall, Texas; Company H, Captain and Brevet Major Curtis commanding, Jefferson, Texas; Company I, First Lieutenant Taylor commanding, St. Augustine, Texas; Company K, Captain and Brevet Major Gillette commanding, Bryan Station, Texas.

THE Twenty-seventh Infantry, which, for two years, has garrisoned Forts Reno, Phil Kearny and C. F. Smith, is now under orders to report to General Sheridan, thus taking it out of the Department of the Platte. Six companies of the regiment, with two companies of the Second Cavalry, will, in a day or two, march from this place directly south to the Republican River, and after campaigning against the hostile Indians, report late in the fall at Fort Wallace, Kansas. The expedition against the Indians will be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted First Lieutenant L. A. Chamberlin, First U. S. Artillery.

CAPTAIN Charles W. Miner, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Dakota.

ASSISTANT Surgeon C. B. Byrne, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to the medical director Department of California for assignment to duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon F. A. Holliday, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer, Austin, Texas, for duty at that post.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Gentry, captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, is announced as acting judge-advocate of the Department of the Missouri.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted the following-named officer: Brevet Major-General Wesley Merritt, lieutenant-colonel Ninth Cavalry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Julius H. Steinan, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Livingston, Polk County, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

ON the 15th inst. Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan relinquished, and Brevet Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, assumed command of the Department of Louisiana.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Chaplain A. G. White, U. S. Army, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of twenty days.

LEAVE of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, has been granted Second Lieutenant Scott H. Robinson, Third U. S. Cavalry.

FIRST Lieutenant John W. Eckles, Thirty-fifth Infantry, will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of sub-assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at San Antonio, Texas.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Cresson, first lieutenant Thirty-fifth Infantry, has been relieved from any duty that he may be performing at San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to proceed to the station of his company.

FIRST Lieutenant William Atwood, Nineteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general, and assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general at Headquarters Fourth Military District.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Weir, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from duty as acting judge-advocate of the Department of the Missouri, and will join his company without delay in the District of the Upper Arkansas.

LIEUTENANT H. C. Dodge, of Company C, Second Artillery, who has been on duty at Fort Stevens, Oregon, since October, 1865, has been transferred to one of the light batteries of the Second Artillery, stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of ten days, has been granted Brevet Major W. H. Bartholomew, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry.

THE following is a transcript from officers' register at Headquarters Department of Louisiana for the week ended September 13, 1868: Captain T. C. Tupper, brevet major Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. C. Bayliss, Fourth Cavalry.

FIRST Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, Thirty-ninth Infantry, has been detailed for temporary duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, and will report to Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, U. S. Army, assistant commissioner, in this city, for duty.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Stone, first lieutenant Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general First Military District, State of Virginia, and, subject to the approval of the War Department, as aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Stoneman, the district commander.

THE appointment of Brevet Major I. D. De Russy, captain First Infantry, as an aide-de-camp, having expired by reason of Brevet Major-General Buchanan relinquishing command of the Department of Louisiana, Major De Russy has been appointed acting assistant inspector-general of the District of Louisiana.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. J. Auerbach, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Greenville, La., and will proceed to Monroe, La., and report for duty to the commanding officer at that station, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon H. E. Jones, U. S. Army. Upon being relieved, Acting Assistant Surgeon Jones will repair to New Orleans, and report to the medical director, Department of Louisiana, for annulment of contract.

BREVET Brigadier-General Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general U. S. Army, having reported for duty at Headquarters District of New Mexico, in compliance with extract 12 of Special Orders No. 182, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, is announced as inspector-general of that district, and will relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew W. Evans, major Third U. S. Cavalry.

FIRST Lieutenant Joseph A. Young, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial for violating the 99th, 36th and 83d Articles of War. The court found him guilty of the alleged offenses, and sentenced him "to make good to the United States the sum of two hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-six and one-half cents, the amount of the commissary stores misapplied; to forfeit to the United States all his pay and be dismissed the service." The sentence in this case has been approved by the President.

CAPTAIN J. P. W. Neil, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial for neglect of duty, insubordinate and disrespectful conduct, and disobedience of orders. The accused was found guilty of these charges and sentenced "to be dismissed the service." The proceedings, findings and sentence in this case have been approved by the President. But on the recommendation of the judge-advocate-general the sentence is mitigated to "reduction in rank to the foot of the list of captains, as borne on the Army Register of this date," August 22, 1868.

BREVET Major W. J. L. Nicodemus, U. S. Army, acting assistant inspector-general at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, has been ordered to proceed to inspect the following-named forts in the Department of the East: Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, New York; Fort Wardsworth, New York Harbor, New York; Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, New York. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to division headquarters. Written reports of the inspections made under this order will be transmitted to headquarters.

A BOARD of Medical Officers was appointed to meet at Headquarters Department of Louisiana on Saturday, September 19, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine Sergeant C. V. Volney, Company E, Fourth Cavalry, and Private F. C. Van Anden, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, and report as to their qualifications and fitness for the position of hospital steward U. S. Army. Detail for the Board: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Clements, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Wolverton, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Captain E. A. Koerber, assistant surgeon U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Gibson, C. N., on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Rockwell, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Major M. Bryant, captain Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain H. E. Alvord, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant S. L. Woodward, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherall, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. Rees, Sixth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Ks., on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Brigadier-General Pitcairn Morrison, colonel U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English, major Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Robert McDonald, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant George P. Borden, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant E. L. Randall, Fifth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Selden, N. M., on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward Bloodgood, captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Alexander Moore, captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Captain Gerald Russell, Third U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant L. L. O'Connor, Third U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edwin A. Rigg, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. W. Steele, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Oscar Elting, Third U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Harker, Ks., on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Benteen, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Cook, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Major B. E. Fryer, surgeon U. S. Army; Captain John N. Craig, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Owen Hale, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Gardner, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. Milton Thompson, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Bennett, first lieutenant Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, having resigned his commission in the Army to accept a civil appointment of trust and honor, has been relieved as acting assistant adjutant-general Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Arkansas. In relieving Colonel Bennett the assistant commissioner Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Smith, U. S. Army, expresses his entire satisfaction with the manner in which he has performed the varied and oftentimes difficult duties that have been assigned him. The duties of acting assistant adjutant-general will hereafter be performed by First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, acting assistant adjutant-general of the Sub-District of Arkansas.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, on Monday, August 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; Brevet Major W. A. Bradley, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major J. H. Calef, first lieutenant Second Artillery; First Lieutenant R. E. De Russy, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. C. Kilbourne, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant R. M. Rogers, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. S. Curtis, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. Stanton, Second Artillery. Brevet Major J. H. Lord, Second Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

THE French papers give a horrifying account of the wound which the Chassepot bullet makes. Some experiments, reports say, have recently been made at the camp of Lyons on the bodies of dead horses, with a view of ascertaining the precise character of the wounds produced by conical bullets discharged from the Chassepot muskets. It is said that the aperture made by the projectile at the moment it penetrates the flesh is commonly no larger than an ordinary pea, but that the rotary movement of the ball revolving on its axis gradually enlarges its circles until it makes a hole into which a person could thrust both fists. The *London Times* finds it difficult to see how, even admitting that the ball has force enough to cut this spiral route through a horse's body, the wound when it comes out can be as large as a hat. The bullet must come out at one point, and can hardly leave a hole much bigger than itself. Were it as is alleged, the Chassepot bullet, the *Times* thinks, would be as objectionable as the explosive bullets that have been put under interdict. It is possible that the Chassepot may make a bad wound, but were it as bad as described, many would agree with the *Opinion Nationale*, which says that with murderous engines brought to such perfection, war becomes impossible.

THE workmen in the ropemaking department at Chatham dockyard, have just completed the manufacture of three enormous cables, of a size never before attempted at either of the royal dockyards, to be used for towing the large floating iron dock now safely moored in the Medway to her destination at Bermuda. The largest description of hemp cable in use in the Royal navy is 19½ inch in circumference, but the cables completed at Chatham dockyard are no less than 26 inches. Each of the three cables is 101 fathoms in length, while the weight of each is 6½ tons, or with the shackles 7 tons.

VICE-ADMIRAL Porter of our Navy, in an able article in the *Galaxy* of a few months back, showed how necessary it was to the protection and development of our commercial marine that the naval force should be regarded as the marine police and always maintained at a size proportioned to the extent of our maritime commerce. This idea, Major Palliser also clearly set forth in a recent speech as a candidate for election to the new Parliament. "If the enormous commercial interests of this country," he says, "be considered in conjunction with our annual naval expenditure, and if the navy be regarded as an insurance upon our commerce, it will be seen how low the rate of insurance really is. The entire cost of our royal navy only amounts to 2¼ per cent. of the trade carried on under the protection of the British flag. The chiefs of the Liberal party have lately raised the cry of 'increased expenditure' upon the army and navy, but no people know better than those who raised this cry that the increased expenditure has been caused by changes in the requirements of modern warfare, and that it would have been highly culpable on the part of the Conservative Government had they neglected to provide those materials of war which had become indispensable to our armies and fleets."

Nor content with merely reviving the velocipede as a means of locomotion on land, and getting up a fashionable *furor* about it, the French have proceeded to devise a velocipede for the water. The first one may be seen on the lake of Enghein, twelve miles from Paris, and was constructed at St. Denis. It is thus described: Imagine two snow-shoes, so to speak, held together by iron rods at a yard's distance, and between these the propelling wheel, about a yard in diameter, with paddles eight inches long and four wide. Then behind, and almost on a level with the top of the wheel, a saddle for the driver, and to the wheel on each side driving cranks for the feet, the wheel and seat covered with sheet iron to prevent wetting. Over the wheel is fixed a swivel handle of iron for the hands, and to the ends of this handle the tillers for the two rudders. With this simple machine, which is more difficult to upset than a boat, and which is always ready for use, since it requires no oars or detached pieces, a man may outrun a boat, he may carry passengers, go a-fishing, or drive it for pleasure or exercise. It backs and turns with the slightest movement of the foot, and as the feet are always resting in place, there is no time lost, as in the lifting and adjusting of oars. The two perissoids—we may as well make English sense of it at once—are six or eight inches in diameter, and made of mahogany about the thickness of bookbinder's boards.

A GREAT gun of Mohammed, weighing nineteen tons, presented to Queen Victoria by the Sultan of Turkey has arrived at Woolwich. It was accompanied by some stone shot weighing 670lb. The Queen has sent, in acknowledgment of the present of this ancient piece of ordnance, one of the more modern wrought-iron guns of the Royal Arsenal with shot, ammunition, and gun carriage complete.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quarterly Master's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER DISCUSSION.

THE fury of the political canvass has inspired sundry writers, it would seem, to undertake the task of palliating, in regular series, the crimes against civilization perpetrated by the Southern Confederacy during the late war. The other day we showed how they were excusing Andersonville; and now they are defending Fort Pillow, and eulogizing the slaughter of our colored soldiers. Much may be pardoned to partisan zeal; but when it comes to this, it is time for all lovers of humanity to protest with indignation. Inhumanity toward prisoners is a crime that no partisan fealty compels one to defend; and the infraction of the laws of civilized warfare is to be spoken of only with the sternest reprobation. Nothing but the madness of despair could ever be pleaded in mitigation of the policy of the Richmond government toward our negro soldiers. But the deliberation of their conduct forbids even this charitable plea; and that this is the truth of history we shall now address ourselves to show.

On the 23d day of December, 1862, JEFFERSON DAVIS published a proclamation at Richmond ordering, "First. That all commissioned officers in the command of said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution." Then followed a second proviso, and then—"Third. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States. Fourth. That the like orders are to be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States, when found serving in company with said slaves."

Here, then, we have the *fons et origo* of the negro-soldier policy of the Confederate Government. This, we believe, was the first official declaration of this policy by the Government itself, in documentary form. Private and parole declarations had already been made to the same effect, and bloodthirsty feelings against negro troops had already been stirred up in their men by some Confederate generals. For example, two months earlier, namely, October 13, 1862, General BEAUREGARD had sent from Charleston, where he was in command, this dispatch to Hon. W. P. MILES at Richmond: "Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners, after January next, been passed? Do it; and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote. G. T. BEAUREGARD."

So, too, in his Third Annual Message, sent to the Richmond Congress just after the immortal Emancipation Proclamation, Mr. DAVIS said, "I shall deliver to the State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States

providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection." Thereupon, the Confederate Congress took up the subject, and, instead of adopting Mr. DAVIS's proposition, took measures still more high-handed. A resolve was passed that "every white person, being a commissioned officer, or acting as such, who, during the present war, shall command negroes or mulattoes in arms against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, train, organize, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service against the Confederate States . . . shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished, at the discretion of the court."

And now it was evident that our Government must take some steps to stop the threatened massacre of the troops that wore its uniform and carried its flag. At one of the next exchanges of prisoners, the enemy refused (it was at Charleston) to exchange the captured colored troops, and pleaded that orders issued from headquarters, in conformity with this Congressional resolve, forbade them to do so. Here, then, was the practical carrying into effect of a piece of disgraceful legislation, which, for the sake of our common manhood, had better have been left as *brutum fulmen*—even then to be a by-word and reproach to the civilization of our age.

Of course, there was but one course to take—an official pledge or warning of retaliation. And it was in the course of the General Order of July 30th that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with that singular felicity of characterization which distinguishes his State papers, and which was the natural fruit of his simple directness, thus wrote "crime against civilization" on that list of Confederate official atrocities, of which we have only given illustrative specimens:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1863.

It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person, on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

Hence, it was ordered that, "for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a Rebel soldier shall be executed;" and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a Confederate soldier was to be placed at hard labor on public works.

These measures had their effect; and, happily for humanity, the crimes contemplated by the Confederate President, Congress, and prominent generals, were but rarely executed. Men hesitate in such cases, however bold. "Stonewall" JACKSON might, as his biographers allege, be in favor of raising the black flag; but he pauses before doing it. BEAUREGARD might like to "garrote" all his prisoners; but he would not do it without authority. JEFFERSON DAVIS might outlaw all officers commanding colored troops, and order these (though free negroes from the North) to be sold into slavery; but he will hesitate before doing it. Nevertheless, we firmly believe that the chief safety, we had almost said the *only* safety, of our colored troops, was that they were kept back from the front by our own Government. Partly from their natural want of discipline, compared with our veteran troops, and partly from a shrinking to expose them and their gallant officers to the hideous cruelties of their foes, these troops were kept chiefly in the background. And, besides, it was only toward the close of the war that they played a prominent part. But, whenever they *did* go to the front, they tasted to the full Confederate barbarities. It was not merely such empty spite as at Fort Wagner, where the enemy flung the heroic Colonel SHAW into the trench, and the gallant dead of his pioneer colored regiment atop of him—"in the same pit with his niggers"—it was such actual butchery as Fort Pillow furnished, that our colored regiments experienced. The threat of "no quarter," which FORREST sent in to the garrison at Paducah, and of "no quarter to the negro troops," which BUFORD sent in to the garrison at Columbus (should they be compelled to take those places by storm), were only the fruit of the seed sown in Richmond. And, finally, the Confederate refusal to exchange negro soldiers, which

brought the horrors of Andersonville, Salisbury, and Belle Isle in its train, directly resulted from the authorized policy already delineated.

President LINCOLN's arraignment of these offences as "crimes against civilization" vindicates itself. But, that there may be no escape for them from the obloquy of history, it remains to add that the *Confederacy itself* had been doing, from the outbreak of the war, the very thing it punished with death in its captives! Yes, the employment of negroes as soldiers is a device of Confederate initiation—from them we learned it. In Tennessee, in 1861, free negroes were enlisted at "\$8 per month and rations;" and there were free negro regiments in Louisiana the same year, that is, long before the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts was sent to South Carolina. Yet the Confederate Congress [made punishable with death the crime of leading "negroes or mulattoes"—that is, drawing the distinction at color, and not at political condition. This was done in order to include the free negro or mulatto regiments of the North. And, in fine, just before the collapse of the Confederacy, the Richmond Congress adopted the desperate expedient of authorizing the arming of slaves—a measure coming too late to be of service, but not too late to cover the Confederate record with the confusion of inconsistency, and to set the seal upon its crimes against humanity.

Such is the historic narrative, greatly abridged, and, at best, in scant outline, of the Confederate policy regarding negro prisoners—a policy condemned by the laws of war, which know no distinctions of color in the treatment of captives; condemned by the history of the Southern States themselves, where free blacks and slave blacks had fought side by side with whites, and received a common treatment as prisoners of war, both in the Royal and Revolutionary armies from 1776 to 1781, and again in the Federal armies, both North and South, in 1815; which was condemned finally by the actual practice of the seceded States, and at length of the Confederate Congress itself.

THE faithful and tender care with which the Quartermaster's Department of the Army has gathered into the crowded national cemeteries the dead of the war, is strikingly exhibited in the statistical records which have been officially published of the work performed. "Roll of Honor No. XV." has just reached us. It fills a stout pamphlet of 367 pages, and comprises the records of about 18,300 deceased Union soldiers interred in the national cemeteries at Antietam, at Arlington, Culpepper Court-house, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Staunton, and other places in Virginia. The record was prepared by Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Perry, of the Quartermaster's Department. The names are arranged alphabetically, and where it could be obtained, the rank, regiment, and date of death of each person are given, besides the location of the grave and the place whence the body was removed. Of the "unknown" dead the list is painfully large. Out of 4,695 interred at Antietam, 1,792 could not be identified. At Cold Harbor, 889 "unknown" are buried in two large common graves. At Winchester, out of 4,411 interred, more than half—2,324—are among the "unknown." At Arlington, 2,111 "unknown" soldiers, gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock, are buried in one vast grave, over which has been erected a granite monument with a suitable inscription.

DURING one of the hottest days of last July, when scarce half a score of sweltering Senators were in their seats, the subject of gambling in the Army was brought up, and quite earnestly debated. It was first proposed, it will be remembered, to make conviction of gambling punishable with dismissal from the service. Mr. WILSON advocated so severe a measure on the ground that gambling is a disastrous vice in armies, and should be broken up. But the proposition was finally so amended as to provide that the punishment should be such as the court-martial might inflict, not exceeding dismissal from the service. During the debate facts were brought forward to show that gambling is a besetting sin of the Army; and undoubtedly, to some extent, it is, as it is the beset-

ting sin also of large classes of respectable men out of the Army, so much so, indeed, that there has been organized in New York, under the auspices of the great mercantile houses, an anti-gambling society, with detectives who visit the gambling houses, spy out their frequenters, and report their names to their employers, if they chance to be merchants' clerks. But we very much question, after long acquaintance with the officers of our Army, whether the vice is so widely prevalent among them, or has so strong a hold upon them as to make it an important subject for legislation. Gambling there is, undoubtedly—betting at euchre and at whist being; its milder and more innocent forms, with a gradual ascent to poker and faro. But we do not hear that it rages with any great violence.

In the British Army, however, gambling, according to our London contemporary, is an epidemic, and is bringing ruin to many of the younger officers. The *Gazette* says:

It is deeply to be regretted that every year many young officers are compelled to leave the service on account of their inability to pay their debts, and not unfrequently those debts are styled debts of honor. More than one shepherd in the wilds of Australia commands a certain amount of respect among his ruder companions from the fact that he has been an English officer. Men who have been in the service are to be met with in India, New Zealand, Mexico, or in any other country where, from its comparative infancy, a fresh opening presents itself. There is or was a short time back, among the matadors at Madrid (and one of the most fearless) an Englishman, and rumor had it that not long ago he carried our Queen's colors. The cause of many of these cases can be traced to gambling. We regret to have to state that the number of young officers leaving the service, as it were, involuntarily, appears to be steadily on the increase. The fast subaltern of the day is a feature of a particular class. He is possessed, doubtless, of many good qualities; much there is to be liked, if not admired, in him, especially in the very commencement of his career in the Army. Both surprising and sad it is to see how often, as he advances from the goose step, so does he retrograde from generosity; till at last he is completely wrapped up in self. Doubtless the same thing is patent in every profession. As a man advances in years, the general result from contact with his fellow-men is to rub off the finer edge, and dull the polish of simplicity, truthfulness, and generosity—perhaps the most charming attributes of youth. But in the army the chaotic indifference to the feelings and interests of others is earlier attained. The very way in which men rise in their profession may possibly tend to this. The senior lieutenant of many years' standing, having constantly suffered the exquisite torture of seeing men pass over his head—men who probably were decapitating their sister's doll with a wooden sword in the nursery at the time when he, an ensign, was the proud possessor of a "Wilkinson," may follow a captain in his own regiment to the grave, mourning for him as a friend, but whether he would like him to be restored to life again is quite another question. Perhaps the youthful subaltern may form an acquaintance, or, may be, friendship, with some man many years his senior, probably of a disappointed or cynical nature. His own warm nature receives a sudden and unexpected chill. He just suffers the grain of mustard seed of disbelief in all he has hitherto placed unbounded faith in to take root in his mind, and the birds of the air have not long to wait before they can lodge in the branches thereof. Should he join a gambling set, his conversion is still more rapid, as nothing tends to blunt the feelings or make a man more coldly selfish than that cursed and maddening epidemic, frequently visiting a whole camp or station, as the cholera. Nor is it less baneful in its results. It is a moral disease of the most malignant type, affecting the mind with spasmodic triumph of a cruel kind, or with cramped despair, while all the better feelings are convulsed in a general syncope.

There is much in what our contemporary says that applies equally as well to our own Army as to the English; and the remarks we have quoted may be read with profit here as well as in England.

THE Indians in the Department of the Missouri are inclined to acts of hostility of late, but they are not likely to get off with as little damage as they received last year. Major-General SHERIDAN, the department commander, on the 7th inst. dispatched Brigadier-General SULLY with nine companies of the Seventh Cavalry and a hundred men of the Third Infantry, with orders to go south, crossing the Arkansas river, and to kill all the hostile Indians he found. General SULLY has a thorough knowledge of the Indian character, and he will undoubtedly teach them a few lessons which they will not be likely to forget. Four additional companies of cavalry and one of mounted infantry have been ordered to join General SULLY, so that his command consists of over a thousand men. We shall expect to hear good news from the general before long.

In the meantime, reports reach us of an attack upon Colonel FORSYTH's camp on the Republican river, Kansas, in which the colonel and Surgeon MOORE were severely wounded, and Lieutenant BEECAER was killed; two privates being killed and twenty wounded. This attack occurred within the limits of General SHERIDAN's department, which is also under the command of Lieutenant-

General SHERMAN; and as long as the management of these red-skinned murderers and thieves is left to these general officers, we need have no fear but that the offenders will be severely punished. The Fifth Cavalry and the Twenty-seventh Infantry have been ordered to report to General SHERIDAN, and he is likely for some months to have work enough for all the troops that can be sent him. It is to be hoped that every man will sent that can be spared, so that the war against these savages may be short, sharp, and decisive. The Indians will be much more likely to stand by the treaties they make when they have been soundly thrashed, and it is, therefore, highly desirable that we should just now inflict on them as severe a punishment as possible, that they may learn to entertain a greater respect for our power.

Generals SHERMAN and SHERIDAN have studied Indian character as it is found on the Plains, and not as delineated by COOPER and other novelists, who discover so many noble traits in the red-skin, and, understanding them thoroughly, know how to deal with them. It is to be hoped that the entire management of these Indian troubles will be left to the Army officers who now have them in hand and are thoroughly capable of bringing them to a satisfactory settlement.

A CORRESPONDENT, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, urges that the Fifth Artillery be ordered North this year. There is certainly much that can be said in favor of such a change, not only upon the principle of rotation of stations, but also under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as this regiment lost largely in officers and men during the prevalence of the yellow fever last year. We have always been warm advocates of the establishment of a system by which companies and regiments should change their stations at the expiration of given periods. This principle holds in assigning individual officers and men to duty, and it should also operate in the case of the Army collectively. All should in turn have a chance of being ordered to pleasant posts, and should also expect to take their turn at those which are less agreeable and eligible. The artillery in the South should have a prospect of being ordered North within a given time, and the troops serving on the Plains or in Arizona should be afforded some more cheering prospect than that of spending their entire existence either among savages or in desolate wastes. The true policy is to locate companies of discipline at the extremely-disagreeable posts, and to adopt a suitable system of rotation for the other stations.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. E. Marvin, adjutant-general of the State of New York, was married on the 24th inst. to Miss Katherine L. Parker, daughter of Judge Amasa J. Parker of Albany. General Marvin is an ex-officer of Volunteers, and has a large army acquaintance, especially among the members of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Since the war General Marvin has served on the staff of Governor Fenton as paymaster-general, and subsequently as adjutant-general. In this latter capacity he has introduced many valuable reforms, and has gained the enviable reputation of being one of the best officers who has ever filled the position he now holds. The general is not only a good officer but is also a thorough gentleman in every respect, and in wishing him and his lovely bride a prolonged and happy life, we feel sure that we but echo the sentiments of every member of the New York National Guard who has had the pleasure of making the general's acquaintance.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to the recent visit of the King of Prussia to inspect the revolving turrets erected on the Rhine, cries out against the English authorities for not doing something in the same way. "It is a lamentable fact," it says, "that, although England gave birth to the idea, we are at this moment without a single revolving turret in position on shore. What are our Royal engineers doing? Echo answers that they are conducting useless experiments at Shoeburyness, which have as yet been productive of no practical results to ourselves, while foreigners, eagerly watching all that has taken place, have returned home with valuable ideas gathered therefrom at the expense of the British nation, and have erected works and prepared for all emergencies, while we, who are pre-eminently an iron manufacturing nation, have been discussing plans and producing Gibraltar shields."

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21, 1868.

Tuesday, September 15th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the permission to delay proceeding to his proper station granted Post Chaplain J. L. Elliott, in Special Orders No. 196, August 17, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Charles F. Rockwell, first lieutenant Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 199, August 20, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant William M. Wallace, Eighth U. S. Infantry, will repair to this city and report in person, without delay, to the chief signal officer of the Army, for duty.

The following assignments, made by the chief of engineers with the sanction of the general of the Army, are hereby announced for the information of all concerned: Second Lieutenant Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, on the expiration of his graduating leave, to report in person to the commanding officer of the engineer post and depot of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty with Company E, Engineer Battalion.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers, upon the expiration of their graduating leave, to report in person to the commanding officer of the engineer post and depot of Willet's Point, for assignment to duty with the Engineer Battalion: Second Lieutenant John G. D. Knight; Brevet Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass; Brevet Second Lieutenant James B. Mackall; Brevet Second Lieutenant William L. Marshall; Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Willard.

First Lieutenant Edwin C. Gaskill, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the State of North Carolina, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Department of the Lakes.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Captain John S. Wharton, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Upon the recommendation of the commissary-general of subsistence, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are hereby made: Brevet Brigadier General W. W. Burns, major and commissary of subsistence, now awaiting orders, will proceed to New York City and relieve Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, colonel and assistant commissary-general of subsistence, as purchasing, depot and issuing commissary in New York City.

Brevet Colonel John McLean Taylor, major and commissary of subsistence, having reported the completion of the duty required of him under Special Orders No. 60, of March 11, 1868, from this office, will repair, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco, California, and report at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as purchasing and depot commissary at San Francisco, with permission to delay compliance until October 1, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, major and commissary of subsistence, will proceed to Atlanta, Georgia, and report at Headquarters Department of the South, for assignment to duty as chief commissary of that Department, relieving therefrom Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Sullivan, captain and commissary of subsistence, with permission to delay compliance until October 1, 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Sullivan, captain and commissary of subsistence, on being relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, major and commissary of subsistence, will proceed, via New York City and the Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco, California, and report at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty in that Division.

Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary of subsistence, will proceed, via New York City and the Isthmus of Panama, to report in person at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as chief commissary of the Department of Alaska, and depot and post commissary at the post occupied as the headquarters of that Department.

The permission to delay reporting to Lieutenant-General Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, granted Major E. W. Dennis, judge-advocate, in Special Orders No. 203, August 25, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended forty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant John E. Eschenburg, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to San Francisco, California, and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Ord, president of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to New York City and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, president of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 201, August 22, 1868, from this office, as directed him to proceed to Alexandria, Louisiana, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, is hereby granted Superintendent George B. Craft, until October 10, 1868.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major B. T. Hutchins, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report in person to Brevet Major-General Hatch, assistant commissioner of the Bureau for the State of Louisiana, for assignment.

Wednesday, September 16th.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain W. M. Grimes, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 161, August 18, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

First Lieutenant J. C. Coffman, U. S. Army, (retired,) is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the Retiring

Board, convened in New York City, by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office, until he received the order of July 21, 1868, from this office, retiring him, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

Charles H. Prouditt, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Salisbury, North Carolina, will, upon the receipt of this order, proceed to Raleigh, North Carolina, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, to which he is hereby transferred.

George A. Dichtl, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Raleigh, North Carolina, will, upon the receipt of this order, proceed to Salisbury, North Carolina, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, to which he is hereby transferred.

Leave of absence for four months is hereby granted Captain F. H. Wilson, Third U. S. Cavalry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major William H. Mills, captain Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 113, May 13, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended ninety days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, U. S. Army, will proceed to Philadelphia upon special service connected with business before the Board of Claims, having discharged which he will return to his post in the War Department. He will receive his instructions from Brevet Major-General James A. Hardie, president of the Board of Claims.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 309, Paragraph 2, July 13, 1863, from this office, as discharged, on adverse report of a Military Board, Second Lieutenant L. A. Butterfield, Tenth New York Artillery, is hereby revoked, he having been previously honorably discharged, on tender of resignation, by Special Orders No. 116, Paragraph 2, June 20, 1863, from Headquarters Department of Washington, on which order he received final payment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Musician Henry H. Tompkins, Company D, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 2, Paragraph 1, January 13, 1863, from Headquarters Grand Reserve Division, Army of the Potomac, as discharged Captain R. H. Fitzhugh, Battery K, First New York Artillery, on tender of resignation, is hereby revoked, he having rendered continuous service until June 21, 1865, when he was mustered out of service with his regiment, as major, and paid accordingly.

Under the Joint Resolution approved July 26, 1866, and to complete his record on the rolls, Thomas Williams is, by the direction of the Secretary of War, hereby mustered into the service as assistant surgeon, Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, to date August 26, 1863, and discharged as such, to date November 14, 1862, and his muster into service as surgeon, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, (formerly First West Tennessee Cavalry,) as made July 1, 1863, is hereby amended to date November 15, 1862. The amount of pay and allowances which he has received as surgeon, First West Tennessee Cavalry, from October 4, 1862, to November 15, 1862, will be deducted in making payment under this order. No payment will be made under this order until the amount stopped against him as surgeon of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, by Special Orders No. 305, Paragraph 16, July 12, 1865, from this office, has been paid, and the fact reported to the adjutant-general of the Army.

The leave of absence granted Captain Lemuel Pettee, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 140, August 21, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Washington, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 181, September 3, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

Thursday, September 17th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Captain A. W. Preston, second lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will repair to this city and report in person, without delay, to the chief signal officer of the Army, for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, will repair to this city and report in person, without delay, to the chief signal officer of the Army, for duty.

Brevet Major-General H. F. Clarke, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, will repair to this city for consultation with the chief of his Department. On the completion of this duty he will return to St. Louis, Missouri, and resume his duties.

The order to join his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, given Second Lieutenant George E. Judd, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) with his appointment, is hereby revoked, and he will remain on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the State of Tennessee, until further orders.

Friday, September 18th.

A Board of Examination having found Brevet Major M. F. Watson, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, "incapacitated for active service from the loss of his right leg from wounds received in the line of his duty in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863," the President directs that his name be placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with Section 17 of the Act approved August 3, 1861.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, chief quartermaster Department of the Lakes, will proceed at once to Jeffersonville, Ind., to make such inspections of affairs of the Quartermaster's Department as may be indicated by the quartermaster-general. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

Saturday, September 19th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieuten-

ant Henry Catley, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to Brevet Brigadier-General C. C. Sibley, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissioner of that bureau for the State of Georgia, for assignment.

Leave of absence for ninety days on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of his Department, is hereby granted First Lieutenant E. A. Zalinski, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Upon the recommendation of the quartermaster-general Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, captain and assistant quartermaster, will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, report in person to the commanding general and chief quartermaster Department of Louisiana, for assignment to duty at New Orleans, La., relieving Captain C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster. Captain Hoyt, on being relieved, will report in person to the commanding general and chief quartermaster First Military District, for duty in that district.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant John A. Wanless, Second U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 122, July 29, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended seventy days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, major Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 154, August 18, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Brevet Major William H. Powell, captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, with permission to apply for an extension of three months.

By direction of Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the surgeon-general, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Assistant Surgeon J. K. Corson, relieved from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and will report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel Weisel, relieved from duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will report to the commanding general and to the medical director Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Major J. C. G. Happersett, assistant surgeon, will relieve Assistant Surgeon A. Delany from duty at Fort Washington, Md.

Assistant Surgeon Delany, when relieved, will report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Major Van Buren Hubbard, assistant surgeon, relieved from duty at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and will report to the president of the Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion. On the completion of his examination, Brevet Major Hubbard will report by letter to the surgeon-general, Washington, D. C.

Monday, September 21st.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Jacob Paulus, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Captain Robert Davis, first lieutenant U. S. Army (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the retiring board, convened at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865, from this office, until he received notification of the decision of the board in his case, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

Leave of absence for two months is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Townsend, major Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, subject to recall by his department commander, should his services be required.

Brevet Colonel A. E. Drake, captain U. S. Army (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the retiring board, convened at Washington, D. C., by Special Orders, No. 168, July 22, 1862, from this office, until he received notification of the decision of the board in his case, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major Amos Stickney, captain corps of engineers, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Willet's Point, New York, by Special Orders No. 207, August 29, 1868, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to visit Chihuahua, Mexico, should he obtain a leave of absence for so doing, is hereby granted Brevet Major W. A. Kobbe, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Thomas S. Allison, paymaster, in Special Orders No. 143, June 22, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, First U. S. Cavalry, under orders to join his station at Camp Harney, Oregon, will proceed by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

Leave of absence for four months is hereby granted First Lieutenant John Cooley, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, to take effect when in the opinion of the regimental commander he can be spared.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Third U. S. Artillery are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Francis L. Hills, from Company L to Company I; First Lieutenant Albert F. Pike, from Company I to Company L. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay.

Second Lieutenant Paul Dahlgren, Third U. S. Artillery, will proceed to join his company (I) at Fort Warren, Massachusetts. This order to take effect on the 1st proximo.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment until November 1, 1868, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. H. Combs, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

THE LAUNCH OF A FLOATING DOCK.

THE following account of the launch of the Bermuda floating dock, which took place at Silvertown, opposite Woolwich, is given by a London exchange:

The yard itself was literally crammed. All the workmen, with their relatives and friends, were admitted by the liberal and thoughtful kindness of the firm. The curiosity of the public mind seemed to have been roused to a greater pitch of excitement on the occasion than it was when the *Great Eastern* was pushed by "main strength and stupidity" into the Thames. We have from time to time given a description of this dock, but the following particulars will doubtless be interesting and acceptable: The construction of floating docks can scarcely be called a novelty. As early as 1784 a ship-builder named Watson constructed a floating dock of timber about 280 feet long, with an open end closed as required by gates. On receiving a ship the gates were shut upon it and the water pumped out, so that the vessel could be caulked, keel-hauled, and thoroughly repaired outside and inside. In more recent years a floating dock capable of receiving and lifting a vessel of 4,000 tons was constructed, from the designs of Mr. Bramwell, for the island of St. Thomas; and still more recently, another, equal to the reception and lifting of a vessel of 5,500 tons was constructed by Messrs. Rennie for Carthage, to the order of the Spanish government. The Bermuda dock excels all predecessors in this description of construction, in its magnitude, and also, as is alleged, in the superiority of its form in having a semi-circular instead of a flat bottom and an arrangement of water-tight bulkheads and air chambers, which can be filled with water or emptied at pleasure, and afford the greatest facilities for raising, sinking, or heeling the vast structure as may be required—facilities which cannot be possessed in an equal degree by a flat-bottomed structure. The dock is U shaped and straight throughout, excepting short lengths at the stem and stern. The ends are open to the floor of the interior; and when the dock is in use will be closed by caissons, which fit into a bed with a slight inclination inward. The size of the dock is over all 384 feet in length, and 334 feet within the caissons; breadth over all 124 feet, inside 84 feet; the depth over all is 72 feet. Without load the ponderous structure will float in ten feet of water. It is capable of docking ships of the *Bellerophon* class when waterlogged, and of lifting a vessel of nearly 11,000 tons weight, which, with the weight of the dock itself—about 8,500 tons—gives a total displacement power of above 19,000 tons. The structure has a double bottom and outer and inner skins 20 feet apart. The plates are 3-inch thick at the bottom, and lighter upward by gradations of 5-8ths, 3 inch, and 7-16ths at the top. The bearers on the floor of the dock, seventy in number, and about 4 feet between centres, are of teak 14 inches square. The floor planking is of 4-inch teak, the "altars" for shoring and foothold are also of 4-inch teak, supported on iron brackets. The dock is divided longitudinally into eight water-tight compartments, on each side of what would be the keel line if the dock had a keel. Each of these is divided into three smaller compartments not water-tight. Transversely it is divided into three compartments on each side of the bottom centre, called respectively, the load, the balance, and the air chambers, these being water-tight and distinct from each other. When not in use, the dock will have its chambers empty, excepting the air-chambers, in which a quantity of water will be kept for supplying the pumps to fill the load chambers when required. By the contrivances for filling the chambers the dock can be sunk deep enough to give 27 feet of water over the keel blocks. By fixing the caissons and emptying the load, and part of the balance chambers, the dock and its load will be raised to the desired height. To undock a ship an inverted process will, of course, be resorted to. The form of the dock, and the arrangements and capabilities of the chambers, admit of its being heeled over to the centre of its bottom, so that any part of the bottom can be cleaned or repaired in deep water. The dock will have sufficient buoyancy to lift small steam vessels without the use of the caissons. Mr. Campbell, the patentee, proposes, we believe, to construct pontoons to fit inside the dock. These pontoons he will sink in the dock, and, bringing such light vessels as they are capable of carrying over them, the dock will be raised, and the water let out of the pontoon, which will be left afloat with its load. By this expedient it will be seen that a number of ships may be repaired on pontoons at the same time.

The dock is furnished with eight steam engines and pumps, four capstans on each side, which may be worked either by steam or hand power, four swing cranes and numerous other conveniences. Communication is had between each side by two trussed bridges, and between top and bottom by three stairs on each side. The rudder is an extraordinary member of irregular shape, with a surface of about 360 superficial feet. The rudder-post is a solid forging of fourteen inches square. The dock has an anchor at each quarter, each about five tons weight. The 3-inch chain cables, with the hawsers and other stores, are found by the Admiralty.

At half-past one, all being ready, the order to knock away the dogshores was given, and Mrs. Clarke cut the tiny cord which was the last connecting link between the dock and the bed on which it had been born, and reared, and Miss Campbell, the eldest daughter of the patentee and builder, dashed a bottle of wine against the iron side, and loudly proclaimed that in the future the dock was to be known as the Bermuda, but although the band played its loudest, and the crowd cheered in its most encouraging manner, the "dock" refused to stir. Then the usual subsidiary experiments were tried, and sustained with commendable perseverance, until the gradual ebb of the tide warned the workmen to give over. The hydraulic rams were set to work, the wedges were driven in, and hundreds of workmen danced disciplined "corrobories" on the deck of the vessel, with the object of producing vibration. But all to no purpose. The "dock" was determined, for that day, at least, to remain

a fixture, and the company repaired to the drawing loft, where a magnificent lunch had been prepared for their entertainment. The only speaker after luncheon was Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres, who spoke of the recent failure as only one of the mishaps which were inseparable from broadside launches, and cheerfully predicted that with suitable appliances the big vessel would soon be relegated to her "native element."

On Thursday the attempt to launch was renewed. The tide had risen almost to its highest point at twenty minutes past two, when the question was asked "Is all ready?" The answer was given affirmatively, and then for a few seconds the bustle and din ceased. In a minute the order was passed to launch the great dock, and instantly there was a deafening clamor, an incessant ring of mauls, thud of battering rams, hiss of hydraulic presses, and working of the many screws against the vessel's side attacked with such determination. The anxiety and excitement were intense, and people fearing—without reason—that the structure might careen over landward, rushed hither and thither. A minute and three-quarters had elapsed and she moved not an inch, but the efforts never flagged, the din never ceased, and the attack was continued with increased energy. At the end of two minutes, which seemed like ten, there was a crash, a break, and the great mass of iron, looming so largely, gradually left the cradle, and gracefully glided into the river, appearing smaller and more small as she sunk eleven feet into the Thames. The enthusiasm was intense. Women wept from sheer excitement, and ringing cheers were echoed and re-echoed from all parts of the shores and the river. As the vessel slid into the water a great wave was thrown up high enough to hide the people on the launch side from the view of the spectators on the other (South Woolwich) side of the water. Steamers, all sorts of pleasure craft, were soon around the great dock, riding like a monster in the centre of the river. Many steamers and a hydraulic vessel moved about the dock to keep her lively, and after about a quarter of an hour had elapsed, seven or eight tugs, more or less powerful, were attached to her, and she moved quietly but slowly down the Thames. As the great dock passed the various points where spectators were assembled, the cheers, commenced when she started, were repeated again and again. The men engaged on the work cheered Mr. Campbell, and then shouted "Beer, oh!" It need scarcely be told their requirements were liberally supplied.

It is a very simple matter to be prophets *post facto*, but we can take credit to ourselves that on Wednesday, after the attempt to launch the huge construction was abandoned, we never doubted for one moment the chances of success on the following day, and the result justified the opinion which we formed. We never for an instant took a gloomy view of the state of affairs. We were convinced that the means which had been adopted to propel the dock down the launching ways were all that science and mechanical ability could devise, and all that was required was the exact amount of pressure to cause the structure to make the slightest movement, so as to bring the lubricating substance with which the timbers on which it rested were plentifully greased. The dock is now fairly out of the hands of the contractors. She is safe at Sheerness, and the responsibility of taking care of it now rests with the Admiralty and its servants; and to prove that Mr. Corry and his colleagues are alive to the value and importance of their newly acquired property, we may say that shortly after the launch a telegram was received by Mr. Campbell from their lordships, congratulating him upon the event, and that gentleman lost no time in returning to Whitehall his grateful thanks for the friendly compliment which had been paid to him.

It remains to be said of this really wonderful work, that she is built entirely of iron supplied from the Blenarvon and Rhymny Ironworks, and that at these works every plate was made of the exact size required for the ship. In this way all waste of material was avoided, and immense facility was given in constructing the dock.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to assemble at the post of Columbia, S. C., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 16th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it by orders from Headquarters Department of the South. Detail for the Court—Brevet Brigadier-General E. G. Marshall, U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Smith, captain Eighth Infantry; Brevet Major W. S. Worth, captain Eighth Infantry; Captain Alexander Murry, U. S. Army (retired); Captain Chas. Snyder, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. F. Loshe, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. S. Alexander, Eighth Infantry. Captain Samuel R. Honey, Thirty-third Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate to the court.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Little Rock, Ark., on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant J. W. Shaw, Twentieth-eighth Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, captain Fifth Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Lyster, captain Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Byrne, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major A. H. Andrews, captain Twenty-eighth Infantry; Brevet Captain G. V. Weir, first lieutenant Fifth Artillery; Captain Henry Clayton, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain J. H. Patterson, Twenty-eighth Infantry. Captain A. Ramsey Nininger, Twenty-eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

COMPANIES I and A, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, left Raleigh, N. C., for Omaha, Neb., September 13th, by way of Tenn., taking river transportation at Columbus, Ky. Brevet Colonel Royall was in command. Company B, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, under command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bentzon, forms the present garrison of the post of Raleigh, N. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPT. 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Tallman, Lieutenant Edwin White, Master Wallace Graham, Assistant Paymaster John R. Carnody, First Assistant Engineer Geo. D. Emmons, Second Assistant Engineers Henry M. Quig and Jefferson Brown, and Third Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Moore, to duty on board the *Fantic*, by the 1st of October next.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. S. Norton, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Lieutenant-Commander James D. Graham, to duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*.

Lieutenant Albert G. Caldwell, Masters Gerhard C. Schulze and R. D. Hitchcock, Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, First Assistant Engineer Wm. C. Selden, Second Assistant Engineers Thomas Lynch, J. Van Havenberg and James Entwistle, and Third Assistant Engineer Harle Webster, to duty on board the *Nipic*, by the 15th of October next.

Midshipmen Jesse B. Smith, Theo. T. Wood, James D. Adams and Hamilton M. Tallman, to report for temporary duty on board the *Contocook*, flag-ship North Atlantic Squadron, until she falls in with the *Gelystburg*, and then to report for duty on board that vessel.

SEPT. 14.—Master Timothy A. Lyons, to duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

First Assistant Engineers A. H. Able and O. C. Lewis, and Second Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Baile, to duty on board the *Saranac*.

SEPT. 14.—Second Assistant Engineer F. W. Townrow, to duty on board the *Saginaw*.

Second Assistant Engineer Jos. H. Thomas, to duty on board the *Glance*, at League Island, Pa.

Gunner George Fouse, to duty on board the practice ship *Dale*.

SEPT. 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Jas. P. Robertson, to duty on board the receiving ship *Constellation*.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis J. Higginson, to duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

Surgeon Wm. Maxwell Wood, to duty as president of, and Surgeons David Harlan and Philip Lansdale, to duty as members of a Medical Board to examine candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

SEPT. 16.—Captain Andrew Bryson, to command the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, on the 10th October next.

Paymaster James F. Hamilton, to duty on board the *Onward*.

SEPT. 17.—Paymaster H. M. Dennison, to duty on board the *Michigan*.

SEPT. 18.—Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 5th of October next.

DETACHED.

SEPT. 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Robert Boyd, Jr., from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to report by the 1st of October next, for command of the *Fantic*.

Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Green, from duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to report for duty on board the *Contocook*.

Lieutenant-Commander A. R. McNair, from duty on board the *Contocook*, and granted sick leave.

Ensign John C. Soley, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard Boston, and ordered to report by the 15th of October next, for duty on board the *Nipic*.

Ensign Fred. W. Crocker, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to report by the 1st of October next, for duty on board the *Fantic*.

Second Assistant Engineer T. L. Vanderslice, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to report by the 1st of October next, for duty on board the *Fantic*.

Gunner Jos. Swift, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 14.—Masters John McGowan, Jas. G. Green and Thomas M. Gardner, from duty on board the receiving ship *Constellation*, and ordered to duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

Master George K. Durand, from duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

Master Thos. F. Wade, and Ensign John F. Merry, from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

SEPT. 14.—Master Oscar White, from duty on board the *Waterloo*, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher, from special duty at New York, and ordered to duty on board the *Saginaw*.

Second Assistant Engineer F. Schober, from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty on board the *Saginaw*.

Gunner R. J. Hill, from duty on board the practice ship *Dale*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

SEPT. 15.—Lieutenant Richard P. Leary, from duty on board the *Canadigua*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 16.—Masters H. W. Gwinner and John Vaughan, from duty on board the *Dakota*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master George E. Ide, from duty on board the *Nyack*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 17.—Ensign F. H. Parker, from duty on board the *James-ton*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Edwin Stewart, from duty on board the *Michigan*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

First Assistant Engineer A. V. Fraser, from duty on board the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 18.—Master T. M. Barber, from duty on board the *Michigan*, and ordered to report on the 1st of October next, for duty on board the *Fantic*.

Chief Engineer Edward P. Robie, from duty on board the *Pensacola*.

Chief Engineer Wm. S. Slamm, from duty on board the *Powhatan*, and duties as fleet engineer South Pacific Squadron, and ordered to duty on board the *Pensacola*, and as fleet engineer of the North Pacific Squadron.

Chief Engineer John B. Albert, from duty on board the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to duty on board the *Powhatan* and as fleet engineer of the South Pacific Squadron.

Chief Engineer J. W. Whitaker, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 5th of October next, and ordered to duty on board the *Tuscarora*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

SEPT. 15.—The orders of Midshipman A. B. Wyckoff, to duty on board the *Contocook*, and he is granted sick leave.

SEPT. 16.—The orders of Captain J. P. Sanford, to command the receiving ship *Ohio*.

SEPT. 18.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander R. L. Pythian, to duty on board the *Lackawanna*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

SEPT. 14.—Acting Ensign John Louvie, from duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to duty on board the receiving ship *Constellation*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer T. A. McCausland, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. J. Faul and H. Litchfield, from duty on board the *Saginaw*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Peter Anderson, A. N. Gilmore and G. H. Whittemore, from duty on board the *Saranac*.

SEPT. 15.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud, from command of the *Onward*, and granted leave of absence prior to discharge.

MUSTERED OUT.

SEPT. 12.—Mate R. J. Sperry.

SEPT. 15.—Acting Master John F. Harden.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

SEPT. 14.—Acting Ensign C. Lindemann.

SEPT. 15.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert Muir and Geo. B. Boggs.

SEPT. 18.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. F. Baker.

LIST OF DEATHS

I the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending September 19, 1868:

Charles Warren, marine, September 21, Naval Hospital, New York.

George Allstrom, ordinary seaman, June 28, 1862, U. S. steamer Richmond, off Vicksburg.

Thomas Flarity, seaman, June 28, 1862, U. S. steamer Richmond, off Vicksburg.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

POUGHKEEPSIE EXCURSION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting of Company E, Twelfth regiment (Webster Guard), held shortly after its drill with Captain Finnan's company, it was determined that the company should make an excursion to some neighboring city. The City of Poughkeepsie was subsequently determined upon as the destination of the excursion, and the 17th inst. was named at the time. Subsequently Company B, Captain Banta; Company I, Captain French, and Company G, Captain McGowan, determined to join the affair and accompany the Webster Guard, which was to act as the color company of the battalion, and to carry the flag won at the recent competitive drill in Tompkins square. In accordance with this determination the above-named companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Knox McAfee (Adjutant Murphy being also present), assembled at the armory at 8:30 p. m. on the 16th inst. The regimental band of twenty-five pieces, under Bandmaster John G. Otto, and ten members of the drum corps, under Drum-Major Strube, accompanied the battalion. About one hundred and seventy-five men, all told, were in line at the formation, immediately after which the battalion broke into column and took up the line of march for the boat which was to convey it to its destination. The route was through Broadway, Twenty-third street, Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street to the North River, where the steamer *Hero* was in waiting.

The trip up the river was a very pleasant one, and there was an abundant supply of everything except sleep, of which there was little or none to be obtained. All on board appeared to be bent on having a good time, and it is our candid opinion that they succeeded.

The *Hero* arrived at Milton, four miles below Poughkeepsie, where she anchored about 6 o'clock Thursday morning. Shortly after 7 o'clock a. m. the steamer proceeded to the dock at Poughkeepsie, but as the receiving companies had not yet made their appearance owing to the early hour, breakfast was dispatched before proceeding to the business of the day. During the discussion of this meal Colonel Smith, of the Twenty-first regiment National Guard, came on board, and was formally introduced to the officers of the battalion. After breakfast the battalion of the Twelfth formed on the wharf, and after going through a partial dress parade was duly received by five companies of the Twenty-first regiment, under Colonel James Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, who were accompanied by the following staff: Adjutant Williams, Quartermaster Parke and Surgeon Campbell.

After the reception the companies of the Twelfth, escorted by the battalion of the Twenty-first, made a parade through the principal streets of the city. The champion flag, and the company which bore it, were the cynosure of all eyes. The streets were paved with cobblestones, and there was a good deal of up hill and down dale about the march, which was somewhat of a "breather." However, it was gone through with in good style by all parties, and the flattering comments of the spectators elicited by the appearance of the visiting battalion were not few or unmerited. The escorting companies of the Twenty-first numbered some ten files each, and wore the State uniform.

The parade ended at the armory of the Twenty-first in Main street, where the Twelfth stacked their arms and were dismissed until 4 o'clock p. m. The rest of the day was spent in visiting various points of interest in the vicinity, in company with the members of the Twenty-first regiment. A photograph was also taken of Company E.

At 4 o'clock the battalion of the Twelfth was formed, and, under the escort of Company A, of the Twenty-first regiment, proceeded to Eastman's College grounds for battalion drill. Company A wore red pants, with white leggings nearly to the knee; blue jackets and fatigue caps, and single cross belts; the sergeants, however, wearing double belts. Prior to the drill the battalion was reviewed by Col. Smith, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, and Colonel Sprague, instructor at one of the Military Academies in the vicinity. Quite a crowd assembled to witness the drill, but they were kept back by the members of Company A, Twenty-first N. G., assisted by Mr. Eastman and the attaches of his college. The drill was not altogether perfect, but was heartily applauded by the spectators. At one of the pauses in the drill Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee, Adjutant Murphy and Captain McAfee were each presented with a bouquet by a little girl.

Company E subsequently gave an exhibition drill in company movements in quick and double time. This drill was really excellent, and deserved the applause it received. At the close of this exhibition the battalion went through the ceremony of a dress parade, which was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, not a few of whom were in elegant carriages. After these military exercises the battalion marched back to the armory of the Twenty-first, where the companies were dismissed. The officers of the battalion were invited by Colonel Smith to an elegant supper which had been prepared for them at his headquarters. This supper was a very pleasant affair, although gotten up on a temperance plan.

After supper the officers adjourned to Pine Hall, where they found a promenade concert in progress, the music being furnished by the band of the Twelfth regiment. The concert room was rather small, and had evidently at one time been used as a meeting house. The audience, however, was of a select character, the tickets of many of the ladies being decidedly cosmopolitan and *recherché*.

All went merry as a marriage bell until the witching hour of twelve arrived, which was fixed as the limit of the festivities. At this time the music ceased, and with many regrets and many thoughts of the girls they left behind them the members of the Twelfth proceeded to the armory for their guns, and then marched to their boat, under the escort of Company A, of the Twenty-first, and a number of the citizens of Poughkeepsie. The embarkation was speedily effected, and the excursionists were homeward bound. Captain Webster, of the Seventy-first, and Sergeant McLean and Private Alden, of the Seventy-first, were in Poughkeepsie during the visit of the Twelfth. Captain Teets, of Company H, accompanied the excursion in the capacity of first lieutenant of Company E.

The excursion was throughout a pleasant success, and the behavior of the men was at all times unexceptionable. Col. J. Ward and Commissary R. A. Riker accompanied the battalion in citizen's clothes. The *Hero* arrived in New York at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, when the battalion was without ceremony marched to its armory and dismissed.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Anton Meyer, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: In compliance with General Order No. 5, received from Headquarters Second Brigade, dated New York, September 11, 1868, the annual inspection and review of this regiment will take place on Monday, the 19th day of October, 1868. Regimental line will be formed in front of the armory in Hester street, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. Field and staff officers will report, mounted, to the colonel commanding at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the adjutant fifteen minutes before formation; colors to be received on the ground. The commandant requests all officers and members to be punctual.

Commandants of companies are ordered to send the first copy of their muster rolls to regimental headquarters, on or before the 7th day of October next for correction, before making out the complete set. Four correct copies must be sent to the brigade inspector, Major John A. Godfrey, No. 240 Broadway, on or before the 12th day of October next.

Commandants of companies are ordered to inspect their companies at least one week before inspection. They will also, before the first day of October next, send in the name of a suitable person to be appointed quartermaster-sergeant.

Major Godfrey will inspect the armory of this regiment, regimental and company books and records on Wednesday, October 28, at 7 o'clock, a. m., precisely. Commandants of companies will be present with their books and records.

COMPANY A, FIFTH REGIMENT.—Captain John E. Meyer, and his valiant and merry men of this company held their annual target excursion at Funk's Union Park, 63d street and East River. The day was a pleasant one, and the attendance at the park was large. The music was furnished by Wunderlich's Fifth regiment band, and was all that could be desired, at least so say the dancers, and they ought to know. Company A have had so many pleasant excursions, that they know exactly how to do it, and they used their knowledge to good effect, therefore the affair was a success. Of course it was, as nobody can deny.

COMPANY G, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The annual target practice and summer night's festival of this company, Captain Wm. H. Heathcote commanding, took place at Karl's Park, Morrisania, on Wednesday, September 23d. Company D, Captain Penberthy, were invited to participate in uniform, and was represented by 13 members in uniform, each of whom bore off a prize. Everything passed off in the pleasantest manner. Among the officers present were Colonel Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Captains Penberthy, Kennedy, Green and Gilroy, of the Eighth regiment; Major O'Shaughnessy, of the Second and Major Winthrop of General Varian's staff. The committee on arrangements consisted of Sergeant N. P. Hore, chairman, and Privates Ostern, Leslie, Spear and Corporal McGuigan, Lieutenants Taite and Morrison. We understand that Captain Heathcote, on behalf of Company G, has challenged Company K, Captain Green, both of the Eighth regiment, to a competitive drill in company movements, to take place at the Centre street armory, in March, 1869. Good again! We hope Company K will at once accept the challenge, and that both companies will do themselves credit in the contest.

COMPANY B, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—We understand that this company intend celebrating its anniversary on the 11th of November by a supper. All the ex-members will participate, and it is expected at least two hundred persons will be present.

COMPANY F, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain Milnor Imlay commanding, has voted to join with Company K, of the Twelfth, in an excursion to New Haven during the month of October. For this purpose, therefore, this company will assemble at the regimental armory on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week until date of departure. Roll-call at 8 o'clock. The first drill will take place on Wednesday evening next, 23d inst. This order applies as well to all others who intend to go with this company as to the members of Company F, and must be as strictly observed by them.

COMPANY D, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—A reunion of the members and ex-members of this company took place at the regimental armory on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. Company D is composed of as fine a body of men as any organization in the regiment, and they determined to make this reunion one of more than ordinary interest and enjoyment, in which they fully succeeded. The invitations to the reunion were very handsomely gotten up, and were signed by a committee, consisting of Geo. C. Chapin, J. P. Lacour, H. V. Myers, H. Chamberlin, and W. H. Roberson, Jr. The portion of the armory was partitioned off for the occasion, was handsomely decorated with the arms of the regiment, the designation of the company, and a profusion of flags, streamers, and other military insignia. The company assembled in honor of the occasion was quite large, and included not only the officers and ex-officers and members of the company, but also Lieutenant-Colonel Remmy, Lieutenant Taite, and several other officers of the regiment. Nine o'clock was mentioned in the invitations as the time for commencement of the exercises, but it was somewhat later than this when they commenced. After the company had been called to order Captain Richard Vose, the present commander of the company, made a telling address, in which he reviewed the progress of the company since its organization, and complimented the members on their present flourishing condition, as well as the harmony and interest which characterized their actions.

At the conclusion of the Captain's speech Lieutenant Freeland, on behalf of the company, presented Captain Vose with an elegant sword, sash, belt, and shoulder straps, all enclosed in a handsome case. The sword was an extremely handsome one, being heavily ornamented with solid silver. In his presentation speech Lieutenant Freeland alluded to Captain Vose's service in the National Guard, and his connection with the company, which is briefly, that in 1861, Captain Vose, who was then a member of the sixth company of the Seventh regiment, having been connected with that organization for five years, joined in the organization of the Union Greys, which subsequently became the Twenty-second regiment. Captain Vose was originally the first lieutenant of his present company, and was one of the few members of the regiment who was well instructed in military matters. Lieutenant Vose was compelled to resign early in the history of the regiment, but in June, 1866, he was solicited, and consented to accept, the command of Company D, which was much run down. He was accordingly commissioned

captain, and was so successful in his efforts at building up his command that although he commenced drilling with but ten files, at the drills last winter there was an average attendance of over twenty files. Captain Vose replied to the presentation in a fitting manner, the company greeting the commencement and close of his speech with prolonged cheering.

At the close of the presentation the company sat down to a first-class supper, supplied by Mr. Crawford, a former member of the company. There was not only an abundance of substantial, but also of wines, segars, etc., and of course the usual amount of toasting and speeches. Among the other entertainments of the evening was an exhibition of the female distortion known as the "Grecian Bend," by Private H. Smith, which was highly amusing. The merry-making was kept up until a late hour, all agreeing that the reunion of Company D was one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind it had ever seen their fortune to attend.

TROOP D, FIRST CAVALRY.—The first annual target excursion of this company will be held at Rabenstein's Bellevue Garden, Eighth street, E. R., on Wednesday, September 30th. The officers of the company are Captain G. J. Kunz and Lieutenants M. Isemann, J. Fleischel, and E. Heiser.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Major Charles H. Tomes, aide-de-camp on the staff of this brigade, has tendered his resignation. Major Tomes joined the National Guard in 1859, as a private in the Seventh, and was with this regiment during two of its campaigns. In 1863 he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Eighty-fourth regiment, in which he was mustered into the United States service for thirty days. Upon the return of the regiment to New York he was appointed a major and aide-de-camp on the staff of the First division, which position he held until the retirement of General Sanford, when, at the request of Brigadier-General Aspinwall, he was assigned to duty on the staff of that officer. Major Tomes has been a member of the National Guard for nearly ten years, and always performed the duties which have devolved upon him to the satisfaction of his superiors. The major is devoted to the service, but is compelled to retire by reason of removal from the State.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, commanding this regiment, has issued an order directing that, in compliance with General Order No. 5, from brigade headquarters, dated September 11th, this regiment will parade, fully armed and equipped, for annual inspection, on Friday, October 16th, prox. Regimental line will be formed in Twenty-third street, (north side), right resting on Fourth avenue, at 12:30 p. m. precisely. Field and staff (dismounted), non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the adjutant at the armory, at 12:15 p. m.

Commandants of companies will have their books and records at the armory, for inspection, on Tuesday evening, October 27th, at 8 o'clock, without fail, as Major Godfrey will be there to inspect the same. The commandant trusts that the officers will have their books and papers in complete order, and that they will make a strong effort to get out every member of the regiment.

The following resignations have been accepted by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: Captain Fred. Boschert; Captain G. H. Moeser; Captain P. P. Waring; First Lieutenant D. H. Humphreys; Second Lieutenant H. J. Ferris. The following officers have been commissioned: Captain E. J. Corbett; Captain Samuel McDonald; First Lieutenant Richard Smith.

Commandants of companies will send in the names of such non-commissioned officers as they wish appointed company quartermaster-sergeants.

Appointment: Sergeant Henry Geale, has been appointed quartermaster-sergeant of Company C.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will take place on Monday evening, October 5th, at 8 o'clock. Every officer is expected to be present, and come prepared to liquidate all accounts against him.

MANUAL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Board of Officers of the Seventh regiment have just issued a complete manual of the regiment, for the use of its members, and those who contemplate joining. This manual is the result of the work of the committee of the Board of Officers on the state of the regiment, which consists of Major Meday, and Captains Easton, G. W. Smith, Ryder and G. Moore Smith. The object of issuing this volume, is to lay before those who desire to join the regiment, a complete statement of the duties they will have to perform; the expenses they will be obliged to incur; and the benefits to be derived from membership. The manual opens with an address to the members of the regiment, in which a brief history of the regiment is given, as well as an argument in favor of enlistment in the National Guard of the State.

A complete roster of the regiment is next given, including the names of all the present officers and members of the regiment. This is followed by a list of the Board of Officers, civil and military, after which is a statement of the bill of dress for non-commissioned officers and privates, and their cost. Extracts are also given from the by-laws of each of the companies, and such extracts from the Military Code of the State as are likely to interest a recruit. The regimental Roll of Honor is also given, and a statement of the objects and a list of the members of the veteran association of the regiment.

The plan followed has been to make a plain statement of the facts connected with the regiment, and to show who are in its ranks, leaving it to the informed judgment of young men to decide whether they wish to enroll themselves. The manual will also prove an effectual argument to the objections raised by employers against allowing their clerks to belong to military organizations. The committee having the matter in charge, have done their work faithfully and well, and we do not doubt but that the issuing of the manual will result in largely recruiting the regiment with first class material.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The regular quarterly meeting of the officers of this regiment will be held at the armory, on Tuesday evening, September 29th. A sample muster-roll, properly filled out, will be exhibited on that occasion, and Adjutant Dunn will be prepared to answer all questions as to the method of preparing company rolls.

NINTH REGIMENT.—We are requested by Mr. Joseph A. Joel, the right general guide of this regiment, to state that he has discontinued recruiting for Company K, of the Seventy-first regiment, and that he will remain with the Ninth, with which he has been doing duty since its reorganization.

COMPANY A, FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The regular drills of this command, Captain J. C. Bloom commanding, will commence on Thursday, October 1st, at 8 o'clock p. m., sharp.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY.—We understand that a petition has been presented to Superintendent Kennedy, largely signed by members of the National Guard, requesting that an order may be issued prohibiting the sprinkling of Broadway upon the occasion of a division parade. The superintendent has agreed to issue directions as re-

questioned if he is served in time with a copy of the order calling for a parade.

CAMP SCENES.—Mr. H. Chamberlain, the photographer, of No. 603 Broadway, has on exhibition at his gallery a series of views of the Twenty-second regiment encampment at Long Branch, including several groups of officers and others. These pictures are remarkably well taken for field photographs; while they serve as pleasant reminiscences of the excursion of the regiment when it last went shooting.

SECOND DIVISION.—As we have already frequently said, "Old fogeyism in National Guard matters" has found its "last ditch" in the Second Division, and there it now seems determined to do or die. We do not mean to say that all the commanding officers in that division are old fogies, but that quite a number of them are far behind that standard in military affairs to which the officers of the First Division and of the city organizations throughout the State have generally attained.

The most recent development of this conservative, lack-of-progress spirit is the attempt which is being made on the part of Brigadier-General Crooke and a few of his personal adherents, to resist the appointment of Major-General E. L. Molineux by Governor Fenton. The ground of this opposition is that the governor has no right to fill a vacancy in the grade of major-general, if such vacancy occurs when the State Senate is not in session. Although the arguments adduced in support of this view of the case are sufficiently plausible, analogy and the custom of the Regular Army in like cases, are thoroughly in favor of the position of the governor. Our would-be major-generals will, we think, find, if they search their law reports carefully, that it has been decided by the State courts that, in matters where the code is silent the custom of the Army must govern. Report says that General Crooke disavows any personal feeling in the course he is pursuing; but then we learn from the same source that he has frequently declared his intention to fight to the extent of his power any appointee of the governor, himself always excepted.

Stripped, then, of all technical considerations, the matter in the eyes of the general public must reduce itself to the fact that Brigadier-General Crooke considers himself entitled to the position of major-general in preference to all other candidates. Any advocacy of the claims of Brevet Brigadier-General Fowler, of the Fourteenth Regiment, can only be considered as a blind, for General Fowler has certainly no greater claims for the position than Brevet Major-General Jourdan, and yet his promotion was much talked against, and would have been as heartily opposed as that of the present appointee. What, then, is Gen. Crooke's claim for the position. Length of service, simply. If this be deemed a sufficient claim, Maj.-Gen. Charles Sanford should have been retained in command of the First Division, but we believe it is generally conceded that the retirement of that officer, and the appointment of an ex-officer of Volunteers was a good thing, and why should not the same course be pursued in Brooklyn? Because some few gentlemen want the position for themselves, if that is a reason.

The acts of these malcontents will doubtless make the first portion of his career as division commander somewhat unpleasant to Major-General Molineux, but after he has defeated them, as he is bound to, if the case is decided upon its military merits, we are mistaken if the general does not become one of the most popular division commanders in the State.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Emmons Clark, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: In compliance with General Brigade Orders No. 7, this regiment will parade for annual inspection and review, in full fatigues, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, on Tuesday, the sixth day of October next. Roll-call of companies at 1:30 o'clock. Field and staff, dismounted, will report to the colonel, and the non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps will report to the adjutant at the same hour. The muster rolls will be prepared strictly in compliance with General Orders No. 21, from General Headquarters, and must be forwarded to the brigade inspector, Colonel F. Wentworth, No. 187 Grand street, at least one week previous to the 6th of October. All enrolled members of this regiment are expected to be present at the annual inspection. Drills by companies will commence on the first day of October, and will be continued weekly until the first day of April, 1869. Officers are enjoined to spare neither time nor labor in the instruction of their several companies, and non-commissioned officers and privates are expected to be punctual in attendance at drill, and prompt in the performance of every duty, and to labor earnestly to promote the general welfare of the regiment, and to increase the number of its members.

The resignations of Lieutenant Lorenzo G. Woodhouse and Commissary Robert W. Leonard have been accepted, and they have been honorably discharged.

William C. Casey having been elected First Lieutenant Company H, August 10, 1868, vice Waldo, resigned, James C. Abrams, having been elected second lieutenant of Company H, August 10, 1868, vice Casey, promoted, and Benjamin Parr having been elected Second Lieutenant Company D, August 14, 1868, vice Woodhouse, resigned, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Paragraph V. of the order is a copy of General Orders No. 18 from General Headquarters.

FIRST CAVALRY.—Colonel Brinker has issued the following order. This command will parade (mounted) for muster and inspection, in full uniform, armed and equipped, within Tompkins Park, on Wednesday, October 14. Roll call in each company upon the grounds at one o'clock, P. M. The field and staff will report to the colonel, and the non-commissioned staff, band and first sergeants to the acting adjutant, at 1 P. M. sharp. Every man on the rolls whether uniformed or not, must be paraded. Those without horse equipments and those without uniforms, will parade on the left of their companies. Commandants will use the utmost exertion to parade every man. One copy of the muster rolls will be sent by squadron commanders to these headquarters for correction, on or before the 23d instant.

A meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at Itner's Hotel on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 8 P. M.

The "Board for examination of non-commissioned company officers" will assemble at the regimental Armory, on Monday, 28th instant, and Tuesday, 29th instant. Commandants will detail their non-commissioned officers for examination as follows: Company A, at 2 P. M., 28th instant; Company B, at 3 P. M., 28th instant; Company C, at 4 P. M., 28th instant; Company E, at 5 P. M., 28th instant; Company F, at 7 P. M., 28th instant; Company G, at 2 P. M., 29th instant; Company I, at 3 P. M., 29th instant; Company K, at 4 P. M., 29th instant. Lieutenant Wm. H. Middendorf will act as a adjutant on this occasion.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel John Ward has issued the follow-

ing order: Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, from headquarters First brigade, this command will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks (overcoats rolled), on Tuesday, 13th October, for annual muster. Line will be formed on Washington Square, north side, right on Fifth avenue, at 8½ o'clock A. M. First sergeants' call at 8 A. M., at the regimental armory. Field and staff will report to the colonel (mounted), fifteen minutes before the time of formation; non-commissioned staff, band, field music and color guard, to adjutant at first sergeants' call.

Commandants of companies are recommended to submit the first copy of their respective muster rolls to Major Edward Gilon, brigade inspector, before completing the three other copies required. All of them must be sent to him one week before the inspection, as required by Paragraph 4, General Orders No. 4, current series, general headquarters, State of New York. The several company books and records will be inspected by Major Gilon at the regimental armory, on Wednesday, 7th October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Company quartermaster sergeants will fill out the blank returns just issued to them, and send them in to regimental headquarters, on or before Saturday, 3d October.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.—Major-General Molineux, on the 21st inst., issued General Orders No. 3, assuming command of the Division, and promulgating Special Orders No. 196, from Albany a copy of which has already appeared in the JOURNAL. Division headquarters are for the present established at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue. First Lieutenant Charles H. Hunter, adjutant of the Twenty-third, has been detailed for special duty on the Division staff as acting aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general.

A copy of General Molineux's order assuming command has been served on General Crooke, who has refused to obey it, thus inaugurating a fight for the command. It also appears that General Crooke has not in his possession any books or papers belonging to the headquarters of the Division, and that none were turned over to him. If this be the case, and we have no reason to doubt it, the Second Division must be in bad way, and it was indeed high time that an officer who knows how to command troops, and to keep the records of his doings be assigned its command. General Crooke certainly shows a pertinacity and pugnacity worthy of a better cause, and yet he richly deserves defeat, whether he wins or loses. If we believed that General Crooke was now competent to command the division, or in fact, had at any time thoroughly understood his duties as a brigade commander, we would have been pleased to have given him our support earlier in the day, but as matters now stand, we can only hope to see him speedily and finally squelched as far as military matters go.

COMPANY B, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At an election held in this company, on Friday, September 11th, J. H. Youmans, was elected first sergeant, vice D. P. Rennie, discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, and Chas. Hawhurst was elected sergeant vice Richard Greene, resigned.

INSPECTION OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1868.

I. The several regiments of this brigade will parade, uniformed and fully equipped, for inspection and review, on Tompkins square, at 2½ o'clock P. M., as follows: First regiment, Monday, October 5, 1868; Seventh regiment, Tuesday, October 6, 1868; Eighth regiment, Wednesday, October 7th, 1868; Ninth regiment, Thursday, October 8, 1868; Thirty-seventh regiment, Friday, October 9, 1868; Fifty-fifth regiment, Monday, October 12, 1868.

II. Brigade staff will report, dismounted, at headquarters, on Monday, October 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

III. The special attention of commandants of regiments is called to General Orders No. 21, from Adjutant-General's Office, dated Albany, August 6, 1868, as a thorough compliance with its directions is expected from every officer; they will also particularly direct commandants of companies, agreeably to paragraph 21 of the same order, to have the muster rolls of their respective companies forwarded to Brigade Inspector Colonel O. F. Wentworth, at his headquarters, No. 187 Grand street, one week previous to the day of inspection.

By order of Brigadier-General J. M. Varian. C. I. BLAUVELT, Major, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 21, 1868.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted:

FIFTH DIVISION.

J. M. Fchoonmaker, aide-de-camp, Sept. 15th.

NINTH BRIGADE.

James McKown, engineer, Sept. 19th.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Charles P. Winegar, quartermaster, Sept. 16th.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Geo. W. Warren, lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 10th.

Thomas V. Wolcott, first lieutenant, Sept. 10th.

Henry M. Watson, second lieutenant, Sept. 10th.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

H. D. Ladin, captain, Sept. 16th.

George B. Muls, captain, Sept. 16th.

George W. Lackey, first lieutenant, Sept. 16th.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Henry D. Rich, commissary of subsistence, Sept. 15th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SEVENTH INFANTRY, BOSTON.—Company E, Captain Hallgreen in command, had a competitive drill in the regimental armory, corner Washington and Pine streets, on Thursday evening, September 17th. Recently several past members of Company E, have presented the company with a splendid silk guidon (the size of a marker's color and appropriately inscribed), accompanied by a complete set of rules governing the possession of the same, and this drill was to determine who was the best drilled man in the company, to whom would be entrusted the honor of carrying the color in his musket on parades.

The judges were Captain Fiske, Company A, and Captain Sampson, Company B, with Captain Spaulding, Company D, as referee. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, some of the latter being a little uproarious at times, and on the drill room floor was an interesting assemblage of about twenty military gentlemen.

Previous to the contest for the guidon, Captain Hallgreen had the company give a short exhibition drill with 33 men in line. The very first thing which struck the eye of the military critic, was the incorrect formation of the company. The corporals were not posted correctly, and the left four consisted of three files not arranged properly. We point out a few of the errors noticed in this drill as

they are committed by many other companies in the regiment, viz. column of fours executing right about, the first lieutenant two or three times darted through the intervals, the captain frequently omitted to give the full commands laid down in the tactics, in ordering arms the guns were always forced down with a bang, that must sadly derange them and give the armorer some work to do, in commencing a march the men always stepped off with the left foot a 5 or 6 inch step with a stamp, and took the full 28-inch step with the right foot; in marching the hands were glued to the pantaloons, neither of the sergeants in line of file closers was in proper position, when executing fours right from line of battle, the right guide did not march 66 inches to the front and face to the right, but always obliqued over to his position.

The exhibition drill commenced at 8:30 P. M., and at its close the company formed in line (single rank), and were exercised in the manual of arms. The men were not steady, many of them keeping their heads moving and fixing equipments. All of the manual was executed except the following, taking the position of rest while at support arms, trail arms, arms port, inspection arms, oblique firings, fire by file, stack and unstacking arms.

At 9:5 only 14 men remained out of the 33 that commenced, the judges having thrown out the deficient men. At 9:10 only 7 men, and at 9:15 only Sergeants Gettermuth and Putnam remained to decide between as to who was the best man, being during their drill greeted with a storm of applause. At 9:20 the company was ordered to fall in, when Captain Fiske in a neat speech presented the guidon to Sergeant Wendell P. Putnam. Sergeant Gettermuth made a good fight, but the winner was steadier in position, casier with his musket, and better set up.

The regiment on the 19th of October, will proceed to Squantum, for the annual target practice, and will also have a competitive drill for the "Tiger" medal, now held by Company E. The prospects at present are, that at least four companies will contend. An interesting drill may be expected.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPTAIN'S CLERK.—The laws and regulations of the Navy certainly give a commanding officer power to transfer any person subject to his authority from one ship to another while awaiting the sentence of a General Court-martial.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

SEPT. 18TH.

Bullard, J. F., General.	Gibson, R. L., General.
Gamage, Sam., Captain.	Gilchrist, Robert, Captain.
Gunderson, H. C., Captain.	James, George H., Colonel.
Kelly, Jas., Colonel.	Kosler, J. M., Captain.
Lockwood, John L., Captain.	Murray, Robert, Captain.
Mix, Captain.	Martin, W. E., General.
Miller, H., Lieutenant.	Mason, H. C., Major.
McDonald, J. P., Captain.	Phillips, Thos. H., Captain.
Potter, Jas. D., Colonel.	Stevenson, V. K., Colonel.
Smith, M. L., General.	Smith, Anon, Captain.
Titus, Edward, Captain.	Thompson, Ambrose, Colonel.
Wood, A. P., Colonel.	

ARMY.

SEPTEMBER 22D.

Graham Gen	Grigby Col L B
Jones Capt Frank	Kiernan Gen J
Oakley Col Thos B	Steinway Co Robt
Burns Gen W W	McBride Lt Jas D, First Cav
Connan Col John, 69th reg	Newton Gen John
Darcy Martin, Co K, 16th U S I	Peckett Capt
Van Cleave Capt John.	

LETTERS have been received at this office for the following persons: Brevet Colonel John J. A. Diehl (8), Lieutenant Wm. E. Dougherty (4), Brigadier-General Daniel Ulmer, Lieutenant Thos. I. Thompson, Major T. P. McElroth, Acting Master Wm. L. Williams, Colonel Charles Tricekel, Brevet Major-General Robert Emery, Captain Ebenezer Harding, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Oscar C. Lewis, Colonel J. McLeod Murphy, Brevet Major Gen. John H. Walker, Captain J. H. Strong, U. S. Navy; Maj.-Gen D. E. Sickles, Astoria, Major-General Alfred Pleasanton, General Berdan, Brevet Brigadier-General Geo. B. Dandy, Major C. T. Christensen, First Assistant Engineer James Campbell.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to assemble at Jacksonville, Florida, on Thursday, the 24th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David P. Hancock, captain Seventh Infantry, and such prisoners as may be brought before it by orders from these headquarters. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General E. G. Marshall, U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Colonel J. R. Edie, lieutenant-colonel Eighth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Wilkins, major Thirty-third Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, captain Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Maynadier, major Twelfth Infantry; Major T. W. Sweeney, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain Alexander Murry (retired); Captain S. R. Honey, Thirty-third Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate to the court.

In addition to the turning towers, a sort of iron blockhouses, which the French papers learn are to be established (like the Martello towers along the English coast in the time of the war with the First Napoleon) on the banks of the Rhine to protect Coblenz, Mayence, and Cologne from French gunboats, the *Liberte* now informs us that a new artillery locomotive has been tried, armed with two pieces of artillery, and intended to perform scouting duty.

COMPANY H, Tenth Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed without delay by railroad via Sheridan, to Fort Wallace, and on its arrival be reported for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

THE latest addition to Harpers' library of select novels, is the "Dower House," by Anne Thomas, the *nom de plume* of Mrs. Penner Cudlip.

SEWING MACHINES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—There seems to be considerable contradiction among the successful exhibitors as to the awards made in this department. The recipients of the two gold medals severally advertise that theirs is the only gold medal, thus contradicting each other, while all the other prize-holders concur that no gold medal was awarded to any sewing machine whatever. Happily, it is not our duty to decide this knotty question; but, be it as it may, the Grover & Baker sewing machines have received the very highest prize—above all medals—their representative in Paris having been decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

We find the above in one of our English exchanges, and transfer it to our columns with satisfaction. It is gratifying to find that the Grover & Baker machine, which stands so high at home, should also receive the highest honor abroad.—*N. Y. Express.*

[Advertisement.]

NEW YORK, August 7th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Several of your correspondents, very old and respectable, no doubt seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our PLANTATION BITTERS. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old Capt. Wentz in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but that our combination of Calisaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitters and Tonic is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspeptics, fever and ague, debility, loss of appetite, and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required.

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MARRIED.

PITMAN—PLYMPTON.—At Stamford, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. F. W. Brathwaite, Lieutenant JOHN PITMAN, U. S. Ordnance, to LOUISE E., daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Plympton, U. S. Army.

MEYER—SEAMAN.—On Monday, September 21st, at the West Presbyterian Church, New York, by the Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., HENRY C. MEYER, Brevet Major, U. S. V., to LOTTIE E. SEAMAN, both of New York.

MITCHELL—MILLS.—Thursday, September 10, 1868, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by the Rev. Dr. Fish, Colonel W. G. MITCHELL, staff of Major-General Hancock, to ELLEN MILLS, daughter of Dr. Madison Mills, U. S. A.

TELFORD—SMITH.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Isham Bliss, Captain JOHN G. TELFORD, U. S. Army, to Miss ELIZABETH L. SMITH, daughter of the late Rev. Worthington Smith, D. D., of St. Albans. No cards.

WELLS—NEILSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 10th, in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Augustus Jackson, rector of St. Paul's Church, Washington, Dr. C. J. STEWART WELLS, U. S. Navy, to Miss FANNY NEILSON, daughter of the late Hall Neilson, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

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Whole Line to the PACIFIC will be Completed in 1869.

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Four Million Dollars,

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